

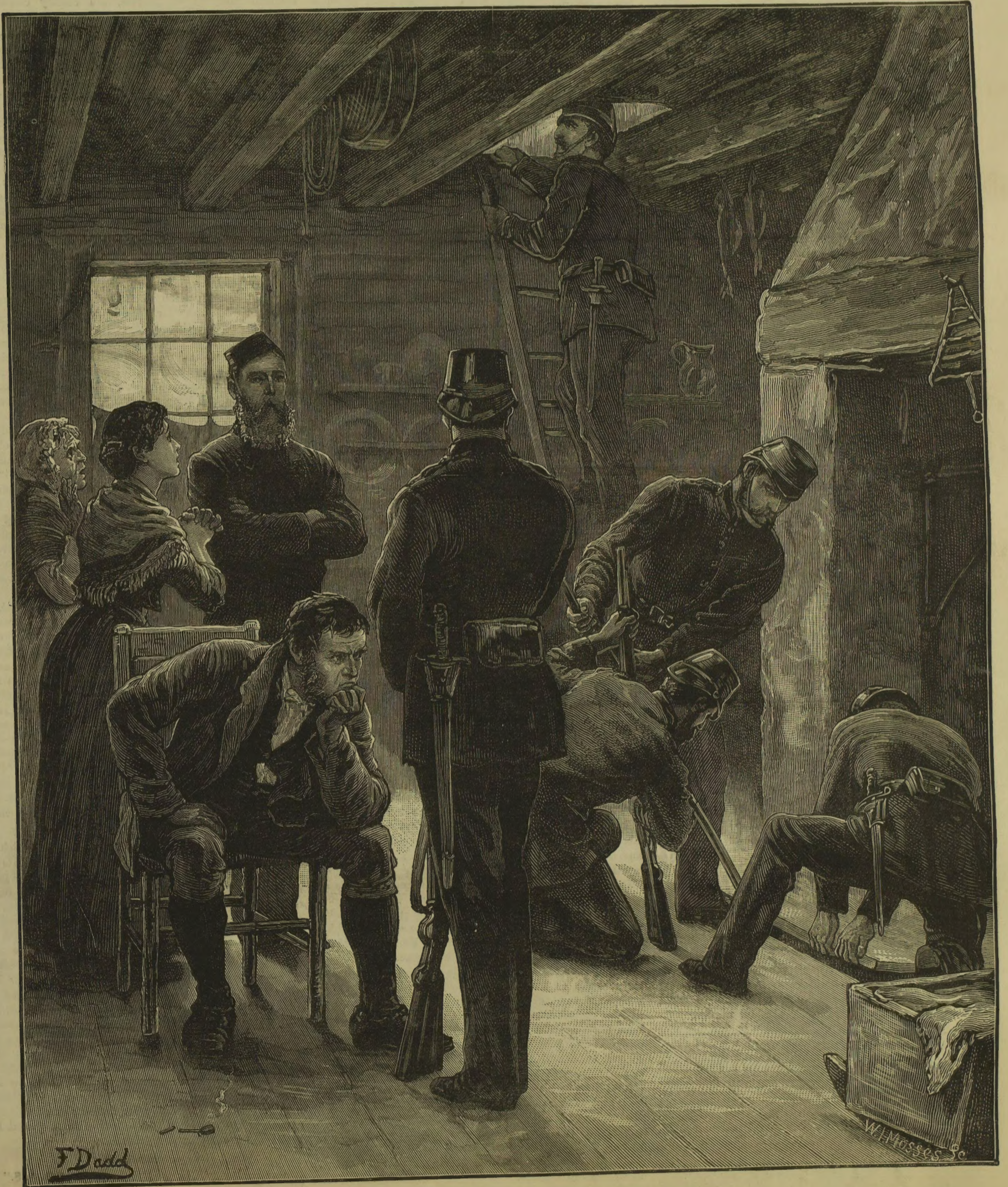
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2186.—VOL. LXXVIII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1881.

WITH (SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS) By Post, 6d.



THE STATE OF IRELAND: SEARCHING FOR ARMS.—SEE PAGE 342.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Henbury, Wimborne, Dorset, the Hon. Mrs. Clark Kennedy, of Knockgray, of a son.
On the 1st inst., at Llanfihangel-Rhyd-Ithon Vicarage, Radnorshire, the wife of the Rev. Lewis Arthur Smith, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at Gates-head, Graysendale, near Liverpool, the wife of John Bromfield Williams, of a daughter.
On the 3rd inst., at 11, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Elliot, of a son.
On the 30th ult., at Brough Hall, Yorkshire, Lady Lawson, of a daughter.
On the 30th ult., at Islip-street, Kentish Town, the wife of the Hon. Sir Henry Page Dick, Bart., of a son (heir).

MARRIAGE.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Hon. and Rev. Carr Glynn, assisted by the Rev. William Law, M.A., William Bouch, son of the late Sir Thomas Bouch, C.E., to Jeanie, younger daughter of Francis Balfour Paton, Esq., of Cairnbank, Forthshire.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at 7, Palace-square, Upper Norwood, Captain Daniel Alexander Rogers, late of the 7th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, H.E.I.C.S., great-nephew of Samuel Rogers, the poet.
On the 21st ult., at North Carway, New Hampshire, the Lady Blanche Murphy. R.I.P.
On the 30th ult., at Copdock Rectory, Ipswich, suddenly, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick de Grey, son of the fourth Lord Walsingham, aged 70, forty-four years Rector of Copdock.
On the 31st ult., at Bromley, Kent, in her 82nd year, Dame Harriet Mary Dowling, widow of Sir James Dowling, Knight, for many years a Judge and Chief Justice of the colony of New South Wales.
On the 28th ult., at Richmond Villa, Clifton, Colonel P. W. Taylor, Colonel Bristol Volunteers, late commanding the Royal Canadian Rifles, and formerly of the 96th.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 16.

SUNDAY, APRIL 10.	
Sixth Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday. Morning Lessons: Exodus ix.; Matt. xxvi. Evening Lessons: Exodus x. or xi.; Luke xix. 28 or xx. 9-21.	St. James's, noon, the Bishop of London.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Dyne; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Furse.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., Very Rev. Dr. Pursey-Cust, Dean of York; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Percival, Pres. Trin. Coll., Oxford.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Spence, Vicar of St. Pancras; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Stanley Leathes.
	Temple Church, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.
MONDAY, APRIL 11.	
Telegraph Engineers' Society, University College, 9 p.m., to meet Professor Helmholtz.	Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alan S. Cole on Lace-making).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. N. Whitley on Supposed Paleolithic Tools in Devonshire).	Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Col. H. C. Tanner on Kafir and the Siah-Posh Kafirs of the Hindu Kush).	United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. R. Griffiths on Means for Facilitating the Handling and Traversing Heavy Guns).
	City of London Pension Society, elections, Memorial Hall, noon.
TUESDAY, APRIL 12.	
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.; promenade, 3 p.m.	Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Archer on Queensland).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.	Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.	Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Lateral Pressure of Earthwork; Mr. W. R. Browne on the Relative Value of Upland and Tidal Waters in Producing Scour).
Antropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Joseph Lucas on the Ethnological Relations of the Gipsies; Mr. Gerard A. Kinnahan on the Sepulchral Remains at Rathdown, in the county of Wicklow).	Races: Nottingham Spring Meeting.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.	
Hilary Law Sittings end. Literary Fund, 3 p.m.	Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Messrs. Shrubsole and Kitton on the Diatoms of the London Clay).	Public Analysts Society, 8 p.m.
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.	Sanitary Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Dealing with Small-pox, &c., in the Metropolis).
THURSDAY, APRIL 14.	
Full Moon, 11.50 a.m.	Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. St. George Lane Fox on Electricity for Lighting and Heating; papers by Profs. Perry and Ayton).
Maundy Thursday.	
Princess Beatrice born, 1857.	
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.	
FRIDAY, APRIL 15.	
Good Friday.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 3 p.m., Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, the Dean.
Morning Lessons: Genesis xxii. 1-20; John xviii. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lii. 13 and liii.; 1 Peter ii.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Wilberforce, her Majesty's Sub-Almoner; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Boyd, Principal Hartford College, Oxford.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Canon Fleming; 3.15 p.m., Rev. J. F. Kitto, Rector of Whitechapel; 7 p.m., Rev. W. A. Moberly. Addresses on the Seven Words from the Cross by Rev. C. N. Kelly.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Alfred Williams Monerie; 7 p.m., Rev. Frederic Wallis.
St. James's, noon, Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster.	
SATURDAY, APRIL 16.	
Easter Eve.	Whitehall Chapel, Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Force in Miles.
March	27 29.963	35.9	23.0	63	2	43.4	26.9	E. ESE.	197	0.000
28	29.936	38.0	27.1	66	4	45.9	30.0	ESE. ESE.	213	0.000
29	29.728	39.7	26.5	62	2	54.6	28.8	ESE. N.	236	0.000
30	30.005	36.7	23.0	61	1	44.2	27.5	SE. ENE.	251	0.000
31	29.921	38.3	24.5	61	0	45.0	33.2	ENE.	336	0.000
1	29.714	42.8	26.5	57	3	50.6	32.8	ENE.	545	0.000
2	29.841	41.3	27.1	61	5	49.0	36.2	SE. ENE.	726	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.918	29.879	29.727	29.012	29.936	29.771	29.792
Temperature of Air	38.49	40.9	39.8	39.0	40.9	45.1	42.9
Temperature of Evaporation	37.99	39.22	39.22	38.9	44.17	38.9	39.9
Direction of Wind	E.	ESE.	N.	ESE.	ESE.	ESE.	SE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 16.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 40	10 50	10 25	10 48	11 51	12 15	12 50

LYCEUM.—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
On SATURDAY, APRIL 16, will be presented, with new scenery, dresses, and appointments, Mrs. Cowley's Comedy, *THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM*. Debutant, Mr. Irving; Letitia Hardy, Miss Ellen Terry; Miss Sophie Young, Mr. Howe; Mr. Terrier, Mr. Pomeroy; Mr. Elwood, Mr. Beaumont, &c. Preceded by *Alfred the Great*. Tickets 1s. 6d. to 5s. Box Office open from 10 till Five, under the direction of Mr. Hurst.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
CLOSED. WILL BE OPENED MONDAY, at Three and Eight, with a New First Part, *MARY HARRY RETURNS*, by Gilbert A. Beckett and Clement Scott; Music by Lionel Benson. A New Musical Sketch, *OUR INSTITUTE*, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law; Musically Corney Grain. Easter Monday and Tuesday, at Three and Eight; Wednesday and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, 1, Leadenhall Place. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking-Office now open, from 10 to 6.

EASTER ARRANGEMENTS.—LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.
ALL EXPRESS and ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS will be extended as usual. EXTRA TRAINS FOR ISLE OF WIGHT.—The 4.55 p.m. from Victoria and London Bridge will convey Passengers for Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, and Ventnor, on APRIL 13, 14, and 15; also to Newport and Cowes on APRIL 14 and 15 (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class).

PARIS AT EASTER.—SPECIAL CHEAP TRAINS.
Leaving London Bridge and Victoria at 11.30 a.m., THURSDAY, April 14. Returning from Paris by Night Service on any day up to and including Wednesday, April 27. Fares—First Class, 36s.; Second Class, 27s.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY AND ON GOOD FRIDAY, a CHEAP FIRST-CLASS TRAIN from Victoria, 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return-Tickets, 10s.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.—The March Past of the Volunteers at the Grand Stand on the Brighton Race Course will take place soon after 2.0 p.m.
A SPECIAL FIRST-CLASS EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Victoria Station for Brighton at 9.30 a.m. on EASTER MONDAY, returning from Brighton the same day at 4.45 p.m., arriving at Victoria at 6.15 p.m.
Application for Tickets should be made at Victoria Station, or at the General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square, on and after April 9. Fares—London to Brighton and back, First Class, 17s. 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FREQUENT DIRECT TRAINS DAILY to the Crystal Palace from London Bridge, New Cross; also from Victoria, York-road, Kensington, West Brompton, and Chelsea.

BRANCH BOOKING OFFICES.—For the convenience of passengers who may desire to take their Tickets in advance, the following Branch Booking Offices, in addition to those at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations, are now open for the issue of Tickets to all Stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to the Isle of Wight, Paris, and the Continent, &c.:—
• The Company's General West-End Booking Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, W., and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings (under the Grand Hotel), Trafalgar-square.
Cook's Tourist Office, Ludgate Circus.
Gaze's Tourist Office, 112, Strand.
Cavell's Tourist Office, 371, Strand (next Exeter Hall).
Whiteley's, Westbourne-grove.
Hay's City Agency, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
Letts and Co., King William-street, City.
Tickets issued at these Offices will be dated to suit the convenience of passengers. These Ticket Offices will remain open until 10 p.m. on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, April 13, 14, and 15.
For full particulars of Times, Fares, &c., see Handbills and Time Books, to be had at all Stations, and at any of the above Branch Booking Offices.
(By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1881.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL,
REGENT-STREET AND PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will celebrate their
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EASTER HOLIDAY FESTIVAL during the week commencing
ELDER MONDAY, APRIL 18.
WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW and EXTRAORDINARILY ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, in which the entire strength of this, the
LARGEST and MOST POWERFUL MINSTREL COMPANY in the WORLD, will take part.
EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCES will be given during the Holidays on
EASTER MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing each day at Three.
Tickets and Places for all parts of the Hall can be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East, from Nine to Six daily. Admission, One Shilling.
THOMAS ROBERTS, Secretary.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by ARTISTS of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket (next the Theatre). Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES by BRITISH and FOREIGN ARTISTS, including Professor Leopold Carl Muller's picture, "An Encampment Outside Cairo," is now open at ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' Gallery, 5, Haymarket. Admission, One Shilling.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity.")—The Times and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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Six months, 14s.	Christmas Quarter, 8s. 8d.
Three months, 7s.	

Copies will be supplied direct from the Office to any part of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, for any period, at the rate of 6d. for each Number, paid in advance.

ABROAD.
The yearly subscription abroad is 36s. 4d. (on thin paper, 32s.), with the following exceptions:—
To Aden, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Java, Labuan, Mozambique Penang, Philippine Islands, Sarawak, Singapore, and Zanzibar, 41s. (thin paper, 34s.).
To the Hawaiian Islands, Madagascar (except St. Mary), and Paraguay, 45s. (on thin paper, 36s. 4d.).

Subscribers are specially advised to order the thick paper edition, the appearance of the engravings in the thin paper copies being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication, irrespective of the departure of the mails.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, in English money; by cheque crossed the Union Bank of London; or by Post-Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to George C. Leighton, of 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1881.

A Gladstone Budget is a political phenomenon always looked forward to by the British public with liveliest interest, generally suggestive of fruitful reflections, and sometimes involving great financial operations upon one or other of the staple industries of the country. Often they are characterised by immense courage, and, quite as often, the reforms they propose are founded upon economical bases as solid and immovable as granite rocks. Mr. Gladstone appears to possess all the qualities which should go to the making of a perfect Financier. He is enterprising; but he combines with enterprise a faculty of research and a mastery over details which restrain him, so far at least as his legislative proposals are concerned, within the orbit of sobriety and safety. To no man of modern times, perhaps, has the fiscal policy of this country been more largely indebted; and yet no man who has occupied the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer so entirely commands the confidence of capitalists and men of property. He has acquired a reputation among all classes that, in his official capacity, he both knows where he is and what he can do, and is competent so to adjust the burden of taxation—no light one, it may be remarked—to the power of the people to bear it, and to the relative claims of different classes to justice, as to give seemingly and virtually a large accession of vigour to the country, as well as to the State.

This, however, constitutes by no means the entire fitness of Mr. Gladstone's mind to preside over and to

arrange National Finance. He can marvellously elucidate and commend to the judgment of others what he has to initiate; his tongue can utter the schemes which his genius conceives. He can even fascinate where he fails to convince, and, what is of still greater importance, he can open out prospects of large fertility, of which, for the time being, he declines to avail himself. Almost every point he touches, in any of his financial statements, he renders luminous, not only in itself, but to a large environment of related circumstances. His greatest changes, as we have already intimated, are safe; but the most trivial of the readjustments which he suggests are so suggested as to be far more important for what they imply than for what they are. He seldom removes an impost, or puts on a duty, without assigning for what he does reasons which cover much more than the ground of the particular instance they are meant to justify. It is, perhaps, this which, quite apart from the direct matters that he handles, imparts such a charm to subjects that, in themselves, are usually considered uninteresting and dry.

Mr. Gladstone's Budget of Monday night was not a great one—not great, we mean, in its immediate promise to the country. It was hardly possible that it should have been such. His hands were tied by previous arrangements for which he was not more responsible than other members of the House of Commons. He had debts to pay which others had contracted. He had increased expenditure to provide for, which had been entailed by a policy to which he strongly objected. The revenue of the last Fiscal year, it is true, exceeded the Estimate of his predecessor in Office by a considerable sum, and his own forecast of Revenue tallied pretty nearly with that given by Sir Stafford Northcote. Nevertheless, the sum actually realised from taxation in the year 1880-1 told somewhat doubtfully of the elasticity of our resources. We need not give the figures. They will be already in the minds of those of our readers whose taste lies in this direction. Suffice it to say that the proposals actually made to the Legislature, affecting the mode of taxation for the year 1881-2, comprise the taking off of the additional penny of Income Tax conceded to him last year, for the purpose of meeting the extra expenditure to be incurred by the substitution of a Beer Tax for the Malt Tax. He thereby surrenders the whole of his apparent surplus, and leaves a deficit, on the side of estimated Revenue, of £275,000. This loss he must recover, and by certain alterations in the mode of exacting Legacy and Probate Duties, and by a readjustment of the Duty on Foreign Spirits, he expects to obtain in round numbers a surplus of £300,000. The Duty on Silver Plate is to be gradually abolished, with a view to encourage a manufacture which, we are told, can be liberally and successfully dealt in by India. Such (without going into minute details) is the gist of Mr. Gladstone's eleventh Budget—the last, he forewarns us, that he will present to the House of Commons. Even if it be (as he seems to have determined in his own mind) his last Financial Statement, and though it cannot be ranked among the highest, it contains waymarks for any future Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, it is to be hoped, will guide that official, be he whom he may, to fruitful results. We will not, however, speculate on matters so largely enveloped in uncertainty. Be it our present satisfaction to learn that we are now rapidly getting rid of extraordinary liabilities, and are closing up the sources from which they issued. Financially speaking, this country is still on the strain, or, in other words, is bearing a larger amount of taxation than is normally due to it. But unless the Queen's Government rushes into new expenses—War expenses, we may say—or unless it is pushed into them by benevolent legislation for civil objects, it may be fairly hoped that we have touched the zenith of expenditure, for several years to come, at any rate, and, even if it should be so, local expenditure, we fear, will be upon the increase for some time forward.

One cannot but wonder at the ease with which the House of Commons has resumed its former habits and spirit. To be sure, it costs the vast majority of members far less to re-enter upon a traditional procedure in regard to business than it does to resist and overcome deliberate and persistent obstruction. But, it must be confessed, the contrast between the last two or three weeks and the first eight or ten which preceded them is so great as to make us wonder at our then alarms. Things which were not long ago spoken of as impossibilities have now been achieved. Dangers which appeared to be imminent and all but inevitable have passed away. We are gliding back rapidly, but almost insensibly, into ordinary channels. We are anticipating a busy time, it is true, but also a time of genuine progress. We have had what we may call a regular Budget accepted, not from sheer necessity, but upon its own merits. And now we are to have an Irish Land Bill, which will make its way, we trust, through both Houses of Parliament; and, what is more, will settle a controversy which has been open from a period long before the memory of this generation.

Our readers will be glad to learn that "G. A. S." will resume his pleasant "Echoes" next week.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts Bartlett arrived at No. 1, Stratton-street, on Monday.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Modern melodrama, as recently exhibited, appears to me to be as unsymmetrical and discordant as the smart screens that are made out of cuttings from the illustrated papers. They are showy; they startle the eye with some splash of colour or eccentricity of form; they cost their author or manufacturer evident anxiety and labour; but they are totally deficient in harmony, artistic feeling, and taste. The new play at the Princess's Theatre, written by Mr. Richard Lee, and called "Branded," has evidently cost the author an infinity of trouble and the management a considerable amount of money. But, for all that, it is a play of patchwork, and its effect is just as glaring. Situations and surprises; horses from the circus; tongue-tied children; murderers more abominably callous than Marguerite Dixelanc, who strangled poor Madame Ravel in Park-lane; convicts dragging weighted shot at their ankles; funerals and dead marches; drunken women apostrophising corpses; mortuary chapels tumbling about the ears of hunted criminals; conscience-stricken bankers shrinking under the ordeal by touch, have all been liberally peppered over the scene-plot. The audience is never permitted to wait longer than five minutes for an excitement; but the result is precisely the opposite to what was evidently intended. No one can say that the new drama is dull; but whether in its excess of "sensational" material it is not vulgar is quite another matter. Such a play as this deceives nobody. It is unreal, hollow, and empty of influence. The border line between a comforting deception and a distracting childishness in melodrama is extremely slight; and when I see the horses paraded for military evolutions, the dumb speaking, women shot through the brain recovering as from a trance, the stage littered with the bricks and debris of a fallen chapel, and actors and actresses once more compelled to be subordinate to the mechanical tricks of the scene, I ask myself whether the drama that is gaining intellectual form in one direction is not losing it in another?

For this is altogether a modern idea, to make of melodrama a trap for the laughter-loving and the witless. An entertainment that attracts an audience half influenced by its garishness, and half tickled at its ludicrous exaggeration, is not, after all, a very desirable form of art. It was not thus that old melodramas were made or were acted. Take such familiar instances as the "Flowers of the Forest," the "Green Bushes," "Janet Pride," the "Dead Heart," the "Duke's Motto," the "Colleen Bawn," and "Arrah-na-Pogue," and you will find there exaggeration, no doubt, but mingled with it a very touching and true chord of human sympathy. Laughter and tears were happily blended; romance, however high-flown, was relieved by the comic man, and I don't believe that anyone got up from any of these plays without feeling somehow or other the better for them. You don't get up from "Branded" any the worse for seeing it, for its moral tone and sentiment are unimpeachable, but it can scarcely be called an intellectual treat or even a mental stimulant of any kind whatever. People say that they become children again when they go to a play, and by this they mean that their minds are just as open to innocent influences as children are. But they don't mean that they can get excited at a troop of circus horses just because they are on the stage, or can be thrilled when a built-up edifice crumbles like an infant's box of bricks. The makers of modern melodrama expect too much from our faith when sensation borders on silliness.

But I think the artists who in the loyal service of their art have to play second fiddle as it were to the mechanist, the scene-painter, and the circus director are really more to be pitied than the audience. There is no law compelling man, woman, or child to sit out a modern melodrama of sensational interest; but the actors and actresses, who are faithful servants of the public, are forced to occupy themselves precisely as the public desires. The "drama's laws the drama's patrons give," and so we see Henry Neville, Charles Warner, Mrs. Vezin, and Miss Caroline Hill, *cum multis aliis*, standing aside as it were whilst the sensation is preparing that is to astonish London in the form of a gigantic poster. The sensation is not the outcome of the acting: the actor is subordinate to the situation. It was not ever so. The art of the melodramatic actor was continually in high and deserved esteem. Frederick Lemaitre and Mélingue, Benjamin Webster and Charles Fechter, Leigh Murray and Boucicault—these are names of great pith and moment. They were artists one and all, although they most distinguished themselves in melodrama; but I should be surprised indeed if Mr. Henry Neville, Miss Caroline Hill, and Mr. F. Archer seriously believe that their talent is even tested in a work of this description. I may be in a minority, but I do not honestly believe that melodramas of patchwork, plays pasted together of clever odds and ends, curious, fantastic experiments of combined experience, are really so pleasing to the public as the stage romance of other days, that had much absurdity in its development but a good deal of heart and nature at its root.

But if Mr. Richard Lee will excuse me for saying so, he suffers most from the unaccountable suppression of comic interest. Melodrama must have this relief. What would the Adelphi melodramas have been without Wright and Toole and Paul Bedford to vary the monotony of the strain on the imagination? In recent days, what would the "World" have been without Mr. Harry Jackson's comic Jew, or "Michael Strogoff" without Mr. H. J. Byron's pun-making Englishman. That comic sexton in "Branded"—a most dreary creature, it must be confessed—is not strong enough as an olive to give a taste for the full-flavoured wine. If some comic scenes could be written on to the new melodrama, it is not impossible it might run, with its other showy attractions.

"London Assurance" is what is called an actor's play; or, in other words, it brims over with good parts, capable of bringing out the individual characteristics of clever people. Experience shows that the famous comedy is as safe "to draw" as "The School for Scandal," or even "Hamlet" itself. There has been no exception to this rule down at the Imperial, at Westminster, once more turned into an afternoon theatre, where Miss Helen Barry, Mr. J. H. Barnes, and various other clever people will be found. Miss Helen Barry is a striking instance of the result of hard work and indefatigable industry. Every year she improves; practice makes perfect; and her Lady Gay Spanker is full of vivacity, humour, and good-nature.

I am sorry to hear that Charles Warner, the Michael Strogoff of the Adelphi Russian melodrama, has broken down at last under the strain, pain, and nervous excitement caused by the injury to the palm of his hand that I have already described. He kept up bravely till the last moment, in the teeth of medical and surgical advice; but on Tuesday, after consulting two of the first surgeons in London, Mr. Warner was compelled to take to his bed and submit to a course of complete rest that was imperatively ordered. The management discovered a substitute in Mr. J. H. Clynds, a melodramatic actor well known in the east end of London, and of great experience. The last time I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Clynds was at the old Victoria, when he played a virtuous working man excellently, as I thought. In fact, I have never

ceased to wonder why Mr. J. B. Howe, Mr. Reynolds (of the Britannia), and Mr. J. H. Clynds did not more frequently appear at West-End theatres. Mr. Mead, as we all know, is now an established favourite at the Lyceum.

For the rest, there has not been much stirring in the way of novelty at the playhouses or places of entertainment, if I except a pleasant evening, under the presidency of Dr. B. W. Richardson, at the Steinway Hall, when Miss Gertrude Kellogg, a clever American lady, recited chiefly from the best prose and poetry works of America. Her success was indisputable. Easter no longer brings to us a pretty collection of fairy plays and fanciful stories, as in the days when we knew the combination of Madame Vestris, Charles Mathews, and J. Robinson Planché, at the Lyceum. True, there will be a change at the Lyceum, when, on Saturday week, Mr. Henry Irving will revive "The Belle's Stratagem," and enact Doricourt to the Letitia Hardy of Miss Ellen Terry. Everything done at the Lyceum must necessarily be interesting, but excitement at present is veering towards the new aesthetic opera by Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, that is almost ready at the Opera Comique, where it follows the successful "Sorcerer," "Pinafore," and "Pirates of Penzance."

C. S.

"THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS."

Another new journal for the young! The first illustrated newspaper, for boys was published on Wednesday last, at the price of one penny, under the auspices of the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*. Over 100,000 copies of the first Number of *The Boys' Illustrated News* were ordered by the Trade on the day of publication. A fresh edition has since been printed. We trust this popularity will not be considered undeserved. Our readers may rely upon it that *The Boys' Illustrated News* will be a journal full of entertainment and information for youth, and at the same time a paper which parents can with confidence place in the hands of their children. We have to thank *Punch* for paying the following graceful compliment to the new venture and to its Conductors:—

"Captain Mayne Reid, with Mr. John Lathey, Junior, edits the New Journal for Boys. Of course, under such direction, there'll be nothing in it they Mayn't read. The Boys are quite e-Latey'd."

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution, held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, its silver medal was voted to the Rev. J. O'Reilly Blackwood, and £21 to the crew of the Ballywalter life-boat, for putting off during a severe easterly gale, the weather being bitterly cold and the sea running most high, and, with great difficulty, saving, in two trips, the crew of twenty-five men of the ship Castlemaine, of Liverpool, which had stranded in Ballyhalbert Bay. Double the usual reward, £24, was also granted to the crew of the Holy Island life-boat for their services during a hurricane on March 8, in pulling the boat a distance of six miles through a very heavy sea to the barque Jupiter, of Liverpool, which had gone ashore on the Sand Rigg at Goswick, and saving the crew of fifteen men, together with one woman and two children. Other rewards, amounting to £487, were granted to the crews of various life-boats for recent services, the boats having been instrumental during the month of March in saving altogether 113 lives, besides helping to rescue three vessels from destruction. The silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. Thomas Bate, coxswain of the Bude life-boat, and its thanks, inscribed on vellum, to Mr. George Tickle, jun., of H.M.S. Defence, in acknowledgment of their gallant and meritorious conduct in assisting to save, by means of life-lines and a hawser, the crew of three men of the ketch Shicley, of Bude, which was wrecked off that place during stormy weather on Dec. 31 last. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to £4000 were made on different life-boat establishments.

The receipt of her Majesty's annual subscription of £50 to the institution was announced, with other contributions, including £500 from Mrs. Molison, of Errol Park, per W. O. Dalgleish, Esq. The late Sir Thos. Tobin has left the institution a legacy of £186 to supplement his "Penny" Life-Boat Fund, which is to be appropriated in providing a life-boat in memory of his son, the boat being named the Arthur Lionel.

Reports were read from the chief inspector and the five district inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to life-boat stations.

Mr. Gladstone is to be invited to a banquet of the Fish-mongers' Company on the 27th inst.

General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Bart., G.C.B., has been appointed Constable of the Tower.

Mr. Rigby, Mr. Karslake, Mr. Whitehorse, and Mr. Romer have been promoted to the rank of Queen's Counsel.

The Duke of Portland has been elected president of the Nottingham General Hospital.

Major-General Sir H. Havelock-Allan, M.P., has been appointed to the command at Aldershot.

The Prince of Wales, at the request of the German Crown Prince, has consented to allow his Indian art-treasures to be exhibited at Berlin in the autumn.

Sir R. Malins has been made a member of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on his retirement from the Vice-Chancellorship.

The members of the South-Eastern Circuit have invited Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Mathew to dinner in the Inner Temple Hall on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos was appointed Chairman of the Buckingham Quarter Sessions at Aylesbury on Monday, in place of Lord Cottesloe, who has resigned on account of his great age, eighty-three.

A report from Tipperary states that the Empress of Austria has taken Thomastown Castle, between Cashel and Tipperary, the residence of the late Comte de Jarnac, as a hunting-lodge for next year, and that a sum of £5000 is to be expended shortly on the house and grounds. The situation is picturesque, and is in the centre of a fine sporting district.

Lord Beaconsfield's health was, at the time of our going to press, slowly improving. The bulletin issued on Wednesday morning stated: "Lord Beaconsfield has passed a fair night. The symptoms generally, as regards the chest and the gout, are improved. His Lordship's condition is, on the whole, favourable." Dr. Kidd returned to Curzon-street at about one o'clock on Wednesday, and saw Lord Beaconsfield for a short time. On leaving, the medical gentleman stated that his patient had had a quiet morning, and was "doing nicely." Dr. Quain and Dr. Kidd again called in the afternoon, and were satisfied with his progress. A telegram was sent to the Queen at five o'clock by Lord Barrington with the latest report.

MUSIC.

THE GUILDHALL ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.

The concert given at the Mansion House last Saturday afternoon was eminently successful. This institution and the Guildhall School of Music, both under the direction of Mr. Weist Hill, are raising the City to a high reputation in musical art. The orchestral playing on Saturday was generally excellent, especially so in the opening overture, that by Mendelssohn, entitled "A Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage;" other pieces having also been given with great effect by a very full band, consisting almost entirely of amateurs. A novelty was a pretty Gavotte, composed expressly for the society by Mr. Louis Diehl.

A difficult solo for the clarinet was remarkably well played by Mr. V. Gerard (an amateur); and two clever little ladies, Misses G. M. and A. G. Porter, distinguished themselves by performances, respectively, on the violin and violoncello. These juvenile artists are pupils of the Guildhall School, as are Messrs. J. D. Henderson and H. Gluennstein, each of whom was successful in vocal solos.

The delivery of Linley's song, "O bid your faithful Ariel fly," by Miss B. Cox, was especially meritorious; Miss E. Gibson having also sung well in Sterndale Bennett's sacred air "O Lord, Thou hast searched me out." These ladies are students at the National Training School. Mr. Weist Hill conducted with special ability.

The Corporation Music Deputation is to be congratulated on the success with which this new civic movement is being carried out by the energy and skill of Mr. Hill.

THE LONDON MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The first concert of the third season took place at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening, when a fine choir and select orchestra gave full effect to the "Dixit Dominus" of Leonardo Leo (the great Neapolitan composer who flourished contemporaneously with Handel), and the late Herman Goetz's impressive setting of the 137th Psalm, "By the waters of Babylon." Both these works have before been given and commented on. In Saturday's performance the solo portions were very effectively rendered by Misses A. Williams, Wakefield, and J. Jones, Mr. C. Wade, and the Hon. Spencer G. Lyttelton, in the "Dixit Dominus;" and Viscountess Folkestone and the last-named gentleman in the psalm.

The second part of the concert opened with a highly skilful performance of Herr Max Bruch's violin concerto by Herr Emil Muhr, and closed with a new "Magnificat" by Mr. E. Silas. This work—for chorus, orchestra, and solo vocal quartet—was performed for the first time, and proved highly effective, although placed at the end of the programme. It contains some very skilful writing, both in the fugal and the florid styles, the choral portions being especially well constructed, and the orchestral details well contrasted. The incidental quartet, "Et misericordia," was smoothly sung by Viscountess Folkestone, Miss Wakefield, Mr. C. Wade, and the Hon. S. G. Lyttelton. Mr. Barnby conducted with care and judgment, and Mr. W. Hodge was a competent organist. The second concert takes place on June 30.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert, Mr. F. H. Cowen's symphony in C minor was performed for the first time there. This is the third and the most elaborate work of its kind produced by Mr. Cowen, and is intended to reproduce the impressions received by him during his professional tour in Scandinavian countries. As we have already spoken of the merits and characteristics of the symphony when recording its production at one of Mr. Cowen's concerts (in December last), we need now only record its fine performance and favourable reception at Saturday's concert; other specialties at which were Herr Joachim's rendering of the adagio and allegro from Spohr's sixth violin concerto, and of the player's own theme with variations. Miss Santley sang with much effect, as did Mr. F. King, each in two solo pieces.

At the Popular Concert of last Saturday afternoon, Herr Straus was the leading violinist; Madame Schumann having again been the pianist and Madame Lavrouska the vocalist. At the following evening concert, on Monday, the lady last named and Herr Joachim reappeared, Miss Agnes Zimmermann having contributed some effective pianoforte performances, solo and concerted. The last Saturday afternoon performance takes place this week; and the final evening concert of the series on Monday next, this being, as usual, the director's benefit.

The "South London Choral Association" opened its third season with the first of three concerts at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when the old madrigal, "Come again, sweet love," by Dowland, Stevens's glee, "The cloud-capt towers," and various modern part-songs, were effectively rendered—the programme having also included vocal solos by Mrs. Osgood, Madame Bolingbroke, and Mr. Maas. Mr. Sainton having contributed a brilliant violin fantasia. The second concert takes place on May 19, and the last on June 22.

The first of three concerts sustained by past and present pupils of Madame Sainton-Dolby's vocal academy took place at Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon.

Of this week's performances of Handel's "Alexander's Feast," Bach's "Sanctus" (in D), and Brahms's "Requiem," by the Bach Society (at the second concert of the year), we must speak next week.

The fourth of this year's concerts of the Philharmonic Society took place on Thursday evening, when the programme included a repetition of Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony (produced at the previous concert) and other interesting features.

For the same evening performances of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama "The Martyr of Antioch" and Brahms's "Requiem" were announced by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby; the principal solo vocalists named having been Mesdames Albani and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. F. King, as at the production of the work at last year's Leeds Festival.

Handel's "Samson" was promised for performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening, with Miss A. Marriott, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, Mr. Wells, Mr. F. King, and Mr. Bridson as principal vocalists.

This week's "Ballad Concert for the People"—at the Victoria Coffee Music-Hall—was under the direction of Mr. Hullah; and the programme included the following names:—Miss Avigliana, Miss Edith Phillips, Miss Clara Myers, Miss Constantine; Mr. Thorndike, Mr. Percy Blandford; solo violin, Mr. Marcel Herwegh; pianoforte, Mr. Deacon; with a recitation by Mr. Lionel Tennyson; and the "Toy Symphony," performed by a band of thirty musicians.

The series of twelve Twopenny Concerts given by Mr. Ridley Prentice at the Kensington Townhall has recently been brought to a very successful close. Much good music has been included in the programmes, and the performances have been generally appreciated by large audiences.

Mr. Mapleson has announced that the Italian Opera season at Her Majesty's Theatre will open on May 7.

THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE.



R. A. PINCKNEY (EXETER).



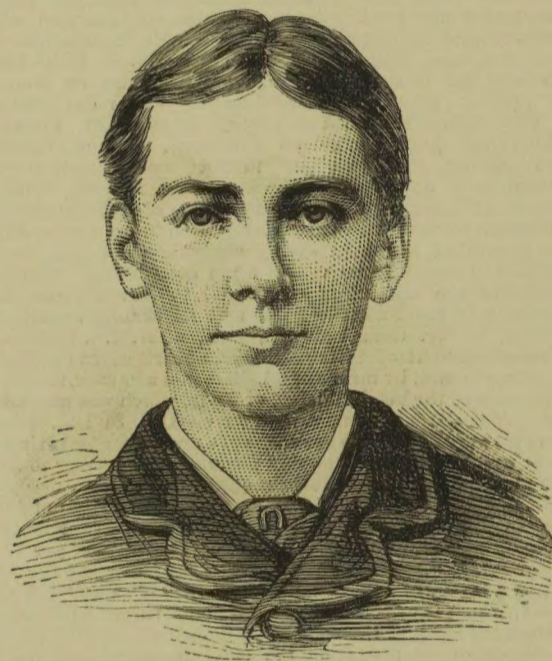
BOW: R. H. J. POOLE (BRASENOSE).



A. R. PATERSON (TRINITY).



E. BUCK (HERTFORD).



COXSWAIN: E. H. LYON (HERTFORD).



R. S. KINDERSLEY (EXETER).



D. E. BROWN (HERTFORD).

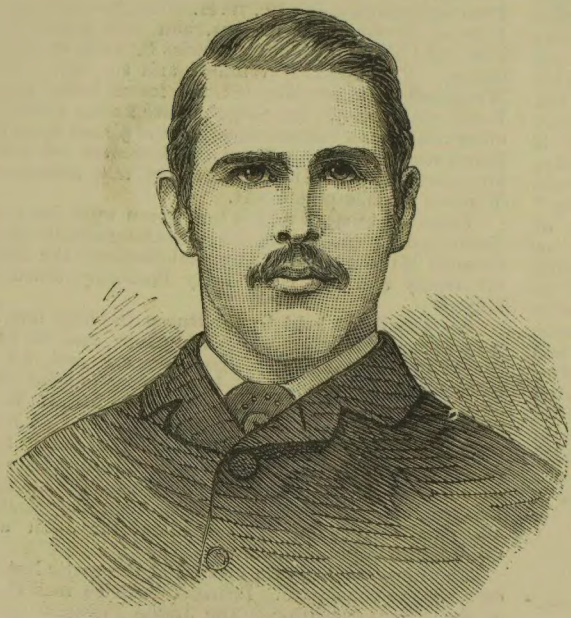


STROKE: L. R. WEST (CHRIST CHURCH)



J. H. T. WHARTON (MAGDALEN).

THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE.



H. SANDFORD (ST. JOHN'S).



BOW: R. C. G. M. GRIDLEY (TRINITY).



J. A. WATSON-TAYLOR (MAGDALEN).



P. W. ATKINS (JESUS).



COXSWAIN: H. WOODHOUSE (TRINITY HALL).



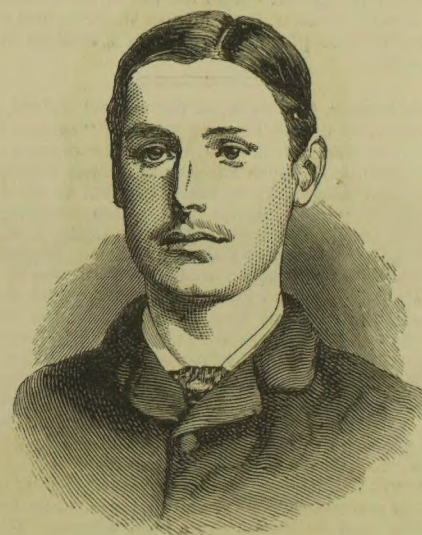
E. LAMBERT (PEMBROKE).



M. HUTCHINSON (JESUS).



STROKE: E. C. BROOKSBANK (TRINITY HALL).



C. W. MOORE (CHRIST'S).

NATIONAL SPORTS.

As the result of the Universities Boat-Race will be generally known before these lines appear, it is difficult to write anything of much interest concerning it. The practice of both crews was carried on under great difficulties last week, owing to the fearfully rough state of the river, and on Monday the Cambridge boat was very nearly swamped below Putney Bridge. Each crew has had several trials with scratch eights, and, on the whole, they can scarcely be said to have passed the ordeal favourably, as they have not been able to get away from their opponents until superior condition told its inevitable tale. The "light blue" is certainly the prettier crew to look at, and has done the better times over the course; but the betting—an infallible guide in this race—points to the success of Oxford. We append the names and latest weights of both crews:—

OXFORD.		st. lb.
R. H. J. Poole, Brasenose (bow) ...	...	10 9
2. R. A. Pinckney, Exeter ...	...	11 3½
3. A. R. Paterson, Trinity ...	...	12 6½
4. E. Buck, Hertford ...	...	11 11
5. R. S. Kindersley, Exeter ...	...	13 2
6. D. E. Brown, Hertford ...	...	12 6
7. J. H. T. Wharton, Magdalen ...	...	11 10
R. L. West, Christ Church (stroke) ...	...	11 1
E. H. Lyon, Hertford (cox.) ...	...	6 12
CAMBRIDGE.		st. lb.
R. C. Gridley, Third Trinity (bow) ...	...	10 12
2. H. Sandford, St. John's ...	...	11 11
3. J. A. Watson-Taylor, Magdalen ...	...	12 4
4. T. W. Atkins, Jesus ...	...	12 0
5. E. Lambert, Pembroke ...	...	12 6
6. M. Hutchinson, Jesus ...	...	12 1
7. C. W. Moore, Christ's ...	...	11 11
E. C. Brooksbank, Trinity Hall (stroke) ...	...	11 9
H. Woodhouse, Trinity Hall (cox.) ...	...	7 3

We never remember to have seen such a muster at Northampton as that which took place on Tuesday last. Progression in the large ring was really a very difficult matter, and the outside public congregated in thousands, doubtless tempted by the weather, which was beautifully fine and bright, with less north-east wind than we have suffered from during the past fortnight. After Old Elsham Lad had given Archer a successful ride in the opening event, a very fair field of youngsters came out for the Althorp Park Stakes. In spite of her poor exhibition at Lincoln, Isabel was once more made a hot favourite, the next in demand being Comely, a filly by Winslow—Belle of Kars, belonging to Sir George Chetwynd. Corky was also backed again; and Adrastus, a half-brother to Flavo, for whom Mr. Bates gave 1250 guineas last season, had a few friends. Belle Lurette could tell the stable exactly what chance Comely possessed, so we were not surprised to see her gallop home a very easy winner from a couple of complete outsiders, the trio having no trouble in beating Isabel and Corky. Mowerina, who was in rare form last autumn, took the Buccleugh Cup; and then eighteen numbers were hoisted for the Spencer Plate. Sir George Chetwynd supplied the favourite in Enone (6 st. 12 lb.), a very smart two-year-old last year, and who had been so well tried with Grace that her defeat was never thought of. Whyborn, who had never won an important event, rode her in somewhat eccentric fashion, but she had so much in hand that getting badly away and coming all round her horses below the distance did not prevent her success. Eastern Empress (7 st. 7 lb.) and Golden Eye (7 st. 7 lb.) finished a dead-heat half a length behind her; but St. Augustine (7 st. 1 lb.), in spite of carrying a very large sum of money, never looked dangerous.

The field for the old-fashioned Northamptonshire Stakes dwindled down to very small proportions, only three starters putting in an appearance at the post. This was almost compensated for, however, by the grand race that ensued between Baron A. de Rothschild's Commandant, by Le Petit Caporal—Marcella, 5 years (7 st. 9 lb.), and Mr. W. S. Crawford's School Boy, 4 years (6 st. 11 lb.), the former, with Fordham up, winning a most exciting race by a neck only. Barratt, the pilot of the outsider Verax, was unfortunately unshipped when going very well, in consequence of his saddle slipping round, and therefore did not pass the post.

The melancholy death of George Levett, coupled with the recent accident to James Potter—who, we regret to say, is lying in a very precarious state—call attention once more to the great need of a fund amongst jockeys and stable-lads to meet cases of this sort, where a man is deprived of all means of livelihood in a moment, or leaves a widow and children quite destitute, or only partially provided for. The present system of raising a subscription, to which all classes of racing men, and the members of the ring in particular, seldom fail to contribute most liberally, is unsatisfactory in many ways; and we sincerely trust that the idea of a Turf Benefit Society, which has so often been mooted, will ere long be carried into effect.

The much-postponed match for the billiard championship, between Joseph Bennett, the holder of the title, and F. Shorter, will positively take place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening next.

The recurrence, this week, of the annual Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race on the Thames, with the "jubilee" celebration, in which many of the old University oarsmen are now pleased to join, gives fresh interest to a book published eight years ago, and noticed by us with approval at that time. It is a volume issued by Messrs. Macmillan, bearing the title "University Oars," the author of which is Dr. J. E. Morgan, M.D., M.A., of University College, Oxford, Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and now Professor of Medicine in the Victoria University (late Owens College) at Manchester. Dr. Morgan had applied much care and labour, during four years, from 1869 to 1873, to ascertain the facts bearing upon a question then much disputed by the medical profession, the effect of hard rowing, or that of hard training for these rowing contests, upon the young men at Oxford and Cambridge who engage in them with so much zeal and fortitude. His personal inquiries concerning the after life and state of health of some two hundred and fifty members of the rival University crews, from 1829 to 1869, accepting their own testimony or that of their family connections or intimate friends, must be regarded as conclusive and satisfactory in a high degree. The remarks of Dr. Morgan, as a physiologist and physician, and himself experienced in the captainship of a college boat at Oxford, should have considerable weight in our judgment of this question. His views are discriminating, though sufficiently decided; and, while he commends rowing as a beneficial exercise, in moderation, for ordinary persons, he points out what sort of persons may be fit subjects for its more athletic trials of bodily strength and endurance. The lists of University crews, and particulars of former races, appended to this volume, may be referred to again this week.

In the theatre of the Society of Arts, on Monday evening Mr. Allan S. Cole gave the first of the course of Cantor lectures for the present session, the subject being "The Art of Lace-making." This lecture dealt principally with the history of the art, which Mr. Cole said covered a period of some 300 years, so far as relates to what we now speak of as lace.

The Extra Supplement.

PEOPLE WHO ALWAYS SEE THE RACE.

The popular mind of London yearly gets into a fit of more or less affected excitement, upon the favourite occasion that comes off on Friday morning, as usual, along the famous rowing-course of the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, where Oxford and Cambridge champion eights, the "Dark Blues" and the "Light Blues," pull against each other for the honour and glory of their respective Universities. It is not a little remarkable that the declaration of a zealous sympathetic partisanship for one or the other of those learned and reverend academical corporations, the two ancient English Universities, should be most frequently uttered by the mouths of babes and sucklings, of servant-maids, errand-boys, and the illiterate streetocracy, who can have no possible reason for partiality to either serene abode of classic studies. "Are you Oxford or Cambridge?" these simple folk demand of every one they meet, as if it were a contested election, when one is supposed to be Liberal or Tory, and to know the reason why, unless one has a still better reason for not being either the one or the other. It is like what the fuss about "the Derby" used to be, among people whose actual knowledge of horses was equally naught with their knowledge of boat-racing, and whose real concern and interest therein was not less remote. For all that, we are bound to confess that the Epsom Downs, on a fine Wednesday of early summer, with some fifty thousand Londoners making holiday there, afford a magnificent sight; and nearly the same is to be said of the crowded banks of our river on the Friday morning, though too soon in the spring season to escape a perilous chilliness of the air, when the rival "Blues" exhibit their manly prowess in a competition of aquatic swiftness. The scene which our Artist has delineated in the large Engraving presented for an Extra Supplement this week abounds with characteristic figures and gestures of "People who always see the Race."

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Our Illustration of a scene occasioned by one of the extraordinary measures of precaution that Government has been obliged to adopt in Ireland, the search for concealed arms under the Peace Preservation Act, might sufficiently explain itself. We here see a party of that half-military police force, the Royal Irish Constabulary, with their officer in command, in the kitchen of a small farm-house, raising the hearthstone with a crowbar to look for suspected rifles or revolvers, while the loft overhead is about to be explored by the man now ascending the ladder in the corner of the room. The fierce and sullen temper of the man in custody, or perhaps only expecting to be led off as a prisoner when the evidences of his illegal conduct shall have been discovered, is plainly expressed by his face, sitting there, hopeless of resistance, amidst half a dozen armed guardians of law and order. His wife and daughter are trying, but in vain, the power of their tearful entreaty to relax the officer's stern sense of duty; and there can be no doubt that the resident magistrate of the district will have to deal with this case.

The *Dublin Gazette*, issued on Tuesday night, contains proclamations under the Peace Preservation Act, and orders that every person not licensed to carry arms is required, on or before the 15th inst., to deposit at the nearest police-station all arms and ammunition in his possession. The Act is to be in force from the 7th inst., in the county of Cork, in certain baronies of county Donegal, in the counties of Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Limerick, Longford, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, and Westmeath; in parts of Kilkenny, Queen's County, city of Limerick, city of Cork, Galway town, county Cavan, county Monaghan, and some baronies of Tipperary. Regulations are provided for the sale of arms and ammunition, and arms issued for some of these counties and districts.

An order in the *Dublin Gazette* of yesterday week proclaims twelve baronies in the county of Cork to be in a state of disturbance and requiring additional establishment of police.

Mr. Joseph Tully, editor of the *Roscommon Herald* and Land League organiser for the county, has been arrested under a warrant issued by the Lord Lieutenant, charging him with "Boycotting" and intimidation, and lodged in Kilmainham Gaol.

Several men were killed and others were wounded in an affray last Saturday between the people and a number of police who were protecting a process-server on an estate at Clogher, Gurteen, near Ballaghaderreen, in the county of Mayo. It seems that the police marched with the process-server from Mullaghmore; and when half-way between that place and Ballaghaderreen a party of country people, armed with sticks and other weapons, came from behind the hedges and attacked them. Stones were flung and some of the police were injured. Constable Armstrong, of Mullaghmore, who was in charge of the party, was knocked down by a blow of a stone, and received so severe a wound that he lay insensible on the road. The police fired in self-defence, and two men were shot dead. The fight then became general and the people continued to throw stones, but were ultimately driven off. Constable Armstrong was then conveyed to the neighbouring police-barracks and a doctor was sent for, who pronounced the case hopeless, as his skull had been smashed, and he died shortly afterwards. Thirty-two of the mob were wounded.

George Marshall, son of a farmer at Ballymacelligott, near Tralee, was arrested on Monday morning under the Coercion Act, and was conveyed to Kilmainham Gaol by the 8.30 a.m. train.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

The ninth Census of the United Kingdom was taken on Monday throughout the British Isles. The only religious Census to be taken is as to Ireland, and there no record is required as to imbecility or lunacy, as directed in England and Scotland. The Census in England is taken under the Local Government Board, in Scotland under the Secretary of State, and in Ireland under the Lord Lieutenant. At the last Census, in 1871, the number of persons returned in the United Kingdom was 31,857,338, against 29,571,644 in 1861. The Census of 1871 showed an increase of 2,646,042 persons and 519,612 inhabited houses in England, in Scotland 297,724 and 18,965, in the Channel Islands and Man 1191 and 844. In Ireland the decrease was 387,551, or 56,506 families, and 33,927 houses, giving, after the deductions, an increase of 2,205,694 persons, and 505,620 inhabited houses as the result of the Census. It is anticipated that the present Census will show that the population has increased to about 34,000,000.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada, as was expected, were above those of the preceding week: making a total of 1004 cattle, 486 sheep, 7046 quarters of beef, 1514 carcasses of mutton, and 342 pigs.

THE COURT.

The funeral of the infant, Victoria Georgina Beatrice Maud Anne, daughter of Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel Rammingen, took place on Thursday week at Windsor Castle. The coffin was conveyed from Hampton Court Palace at an early hour and deposited in the Albert Memorial Chapel. It bore the inscription, "The infant child of Princess Frederica, daughter of the King of Hanover, and Baron Freigher von Pawel Rammingen. Born March 7. Died March 21, 1881." At twelve o'clock the funeral service was performed in St. George's Chapel, which was attended by Baron von Pawel Rammingen and his sister, Baroness von Coburg, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Eliot, Lady-in-Waiting to Princess Frederica, and Mr. W. H. Roots, her medical attendant. Princess Beatrice was present, and also Major-General Du Plat and Colonel Sir John Carstairs M'Neill, on behalf of the Queen. The Dean of Windsor and the Rev. Canon Lord Wriothlesley Russell officiated, the infant being placed in the Royal vault beneath the chapel, where lie her grandfather and other relatives. Various wreaths were placed upon the coffin. Baron von Pawel Rammingen and Baroness von Coburg were afterwards received by her Majesty, and subsequently left Windsor for Hampton Court.

Princess Christian visited the Queen upon her return from Berlin, and General Sir Neville Chamberlain and Major-General Wilson, with Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, dined with her Majesty.

A Council was held by the Queen the next day, at which were present Earl Spencer, Earl Sydney, and the Right Hon. Sir William Harcourt. Earl Spencer and Sir William Harcourt had audiences of her Majesty; after which Mr. Justice Mathew, Mr. Justice Cave, and Mr. C. W. Sikes, of Huddersfield, were knighted. Major-General Sir John Cowell arrived at the castle on his return from attending the funeral of the late Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Earl and Countess of Morley, Lady Southampton, Viscount Torrington, Major-General Sir John and Lady Cowell, and Captain Edwards.

The Empress Eugénie arrived at the castle last Saturday, on a visit to the Queen. Princess Beatrice met the Empress at the Windsor Station. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of her Majesty; and the Royal dinner party included the Empress Eugénie, Princess Beatrice, Lady Southampton, Madame d'Arcos, M. Pietri, Viscount Torrington, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, and General Sir Lintorn Simmons.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle, the Rev. H. Montagu Butler, D.D., Head Master of Harrow School, officiating. The Empress Eugénie went to St. Andrew's Chapel, Clewer. Her Majesty and the Empress drove out in the afternoon. Prince Leopold arrived from Claremont. His Royal Highness and Princess Beatrice were present at the afternoon service in St. George's Chapel.

The Empress Eugénie returned to Coombe Cottage on Monday. Princess Christian visited her Majesty. Mr. Francis Clare Ford was presented to the Queen and kissed hands on his appointment as Minister at Athens, and, with the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl and Countess of Lathom, was included in the Royal dinner party.

The Duke of Edinburgh lunched with her Majesty on Tuesday, and the Prince of Wales visited the Queen.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice left Windsor on Wednesday for Osborne.

By the Queen's desire, telegrams are sent daily to her Majesty giving intelligence of the state of Lord Beaconsfield.

While the Court was in town last week Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught went to the Haymarket Theatre, and also visited the Exhibition of Water-Colour Sketches of South Africa, by Miss Catherine Frere, at the Librairie de l'Art, in New Bond-street, and the Panorama of the Light Cavalry Charge at Balaklava in Leicester-square.

Mrs. Drummond, of Megginch, and the Dean of Westminster dined with her Majesty; and Mr. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen. Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales lunched with her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

The *Gazette* announces that her Majesty's birthday will be generally kept on Tuesday, May 24 next; but that, in order to avoid interference with the business of Parliament on that day, it will be celebrated in London alone on May 28.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By the Queen's command, the Prince of Wales held a Levée on Tuesday at St. James's Palace on behalf of her Majesty. His Royal Highness was escorted from Marlborough House by a detachment of Life Guards. The Levée was attended by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. There was a large attendance, the presentations numbering three hundred.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, travelling strictly incog., arrived at Berlin on Saturday from St. Petersburg. Their Royal Highnesses, after exchanging visits with their relatives, dined at the Crown Prince's Palace, with the Emperor and Empress and the immediate members of the Royal and Imperial family, including Prince and Princess William and the uncle of the latter, Prince Hohenlohe-Lagnenburg. The journey was afterwards continued to Brussels, where the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh were received at the railway station by the King of the Belgians, the Count of Flanders, and the personnel of the British Legation. Their Royal Highnesses were present at a dinner given in their honour at the palace on Sunday. The Princes left Brussels on Monday morning, travelling via Calais to Dover, and thence, by a special train on the South-Eastern Railway, to Charing-cross, whence the Prince drove to Marlborough House and the Duke of Edinburgh to Clarence House. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh remain at St. Petersburg. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian visited the Prince on Tuesday. His Royal Highness held a Levée, and called to inquire after Lord Beaconsfield, and afterwards went to Windsor Castle.

Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, accompanied by the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, visited St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday week, Bishop Claughton conducting them over the edifice.

Prince Leopold presided at a second meeting of the committee for promoting the proposed special Loan Exhibition of Spanish and Portuguese Ornamental Art held at the South Kensington Museum last Saturday.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duchess of Teck and her children and the Duke of Cambridge visited the Royal London Panorama, on Tuesday.

The Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party at Gloucester House, Park-lane, last Saturday.



THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE: PEOPLE WHO ALWAYS SEE THE RACE.

The Duchess of Teck, with Princess Victoria of Teck, visited the exhibition of ancient needlework, now being held at the Royal School of Art Needlework, Exhibition-road, on Monday.

The marriage of the Hon. Coplestone Bampfylde, 1st Life Guards, and Miss Beaumont, is fixed to take place on May 19; and the marriage of the Earl of Kilmorey and Miss Nellie Baldock, second daughter of the late Mr. E. H. Baldock (who sat for Shrewsbury), is arranged to take place during the ensuing season.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 5.

The Parisian spring has two opening days—one regulated by the calendar, and the other by the movement of *le high-life*. The question of spring weather is altogether different. The signs of the approach of the spring of fashion which have to be accorded this week are the opening of the Hippodrome and the first spring race-meeting, which took place at Longchamps last Sunday. It is at Longchamps that the Parisian ladies decide what shall be worn and what shall not be worn, what shall be the cut of dresses and what the form of hats. Unfortunately, the race-meeting last Sunday was not favoured by fine weather. It rained nearly all day, and so the ceremony was a failure, from the point of view of society. Otherwise Paris is quite prepared for spring. The milliners' windows are gay with straw hats and bright-coloured flowers; the dressmakers are showing summer stuffs; new potatoes may be had even in the cheap *prix fixe* restaurants; asparagus is plentiful; green peas may be bought by the bushel at the market; the chairs in the Champs Elysées have been newly painted. The only thing wanting in order to make Paris altogether agreeable is a little sunshine.

Last Friday the notabilities, artistic, literary, ministerial, social, and nondescript, who form the heterogeneous whole known as *tout Paris*, met together at the Opera to hear and see Gounod's new opera, "Le Tribut de Zamora." When one thinks of the time and labour spent in composing and preparing a spectacle of the importance of a modern opera, it seems cruel to dismiss it in two or three lines. Still, a journal has limits; and this letter, in particular, has very narrow limits. I regret, therefore, to say briefly that the general impression is that the "Tribut de Zamora" is an inferior work, and, while containing details that are admirable, it is deficient and uninteresting as a whole. It was only saved from a flat failure by the immense talent of Madame Krauss, who has a good scene in the third act.

Last night a detachment of the *tout Paris* above referred to was present at the opening of a new theatre, La Comédie-Parisienne, built on the site of the old Menus Plaisirs, in the Boulevard Strasbourg. The house is very prettily arranged; the staircase is mediæval and monumental, and the *entrances* of the crush-room or *foyer* would delight your most æsthetic and long-chinned lily maids. The opening piece is a vaudeville, "La Reine des Halles," which was well received, and in which Thérèse, who plays the leading rôle, achieved a great success. The director of the new theatre is M. Léon Dormeuil, formerly one of the directors of the Palais-Royal.

Before quitting the world of theatres let me announce what is thought a great event here: Hortense Schneider, the famous operetta queen of "Belle Hélène" and "Barbe Bleue" renowned, is about to sell her diamonds, jewels, artistic furniture, miniatures, eighteenth-century *bibelsots*, and all the wonderful collections that adorn her famous villa in the Bois de Boulogne. The sale will last, at the Hôtel Drouot, the whole of next week.

We have two art exhibitions to discuss for the moment *en attendant* the opening of the Salon: one, an imitation of the London "Black and White," in the gallery of L'Art in the Avenue de l'Opéra, the other in an apartment on the Boulevard des Capucines. The latter, the exhibition of the irreconcilables, the "artistes indépendants," formerly known as "impressionists," is the most interesting as well as the most original. It is the sixth annual exhibition of a group of painters who are enemies of shadow and see all things brightly, after the Japanese fashion. The principal and most characteristic exhibitors are Degas (who sends a remarkable wax statue of a *dansuse*), Pissarro (whose landscape reminds one of Millet), Madame Berthe Morisot, Miss Mary Cassatt, Forain, and Raffaelli—all names worth remembering. Pissarro is a man whom posterity will recognise.

On Thursday next, M. Rousse, a barrister of reactionary opinions, author of a consultation favourable to the expelled religious congregations, will be received at the French Academy. M. Rousse is a man of no literary or legal eminence, and his election was due to party spirit alone. He takes the place of Jules Favre. The Duc d'Aumale will reply to the new Academician's reception speech. *Après*, the Duc d'Aumale, who lately sold his mansion in the Rue Saint Honoré, has just bought another, which formerly belonged to the ex-Empress Eugénie, and which gives on to the gardens of the Elysée Palace. The wits say that it is of no use for the Duc d'Aumale to get near the National Palace; he will never enter it.

Politics are practically at a standstill. Both Houses are occupied with reading bills and modifying them, and reciprocally refusing to accept each other's modifications. The reporter of the committee appointed to examine the *scrutin de liste* bill has resigned, and there is no probability of that bill being brought before the Chamber until after Easter. Meanwhile the conflict between the Paris Municipal Council and the Prefect of Police has come to a head. The Council demands that functionary's revocation; the Government virtually throws him over; and the Prefect, like Marshal MacMahon, says, *J'y suis, j'y reste!* The police of the capital is naturally not so well attended to in these conditions as the inhabitants could wish. This affair will doubtless be officially brought before the Chamber of Deputies, and probably a new law will be passed concerning the relations of the Prefect and the Municipal Council.

The Government has at length determined to put an end to the disturbances in Tunis. Yesterday the Chamber and the Senate both approved an announcement of M. Jules Ferry to the effect that troops had been dispatched to punish the marauding tribes, and particularly the Kroumirs, who lately caused some bloodshed in engagements with French troops on March 30 and 31. Some wiseacres say that the end of this matter will be the French annexation of Tunis. T. C.

The Hereditary Princess of Denmark died at Copenhagen on Thursday week. The venerable Princess was born Oct. 28, 1793, and married, Aug. 1, 1829, the late Duke Ferdinand, Hereditary Prince of Denmark, who died June 29, 1863.

The Windsor Castle, 1075 tons, Captain Smith, chartered from Messrs. Green and Co., of Blackwall, by the Agent-General for Queensland, left Plymouth on Thursday week with emigrants for Brisbane. She has on board 323 souls, of whom 100 are English, 29 Scotch, 112 Irish, and 82 foreigners.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Budget was laid before the Chamber of Deputies on Sunday by the Minister of Finance, Signor Magliani. The surplus for 1880, which was estimated in May, 1879, at 3,500,000 lire, was found at the close of the year's accounts to be 28,252,910 lire, and, but for 25,208,707 lire of additional expenses which the Government will have to ask the House to authorise, it would have amounted to 53,461,647 lire. This unforeseen expenditure of twenty-five millions was due, the Minister said, to exceptional causes; among them the extraordinary luck that had fallen to the gamblers in the State Lottery, entailing a loss on the latter of some 5,000,000 lire. The Budget for 1881 showed a surplus of 15,000,000 lire. The Minister said that the Government would make every effort to abolish the forced currency, and the loan which it was intended to raise would be concluded on honourable and advantageous terms.

SPAIN.

Floods and gales have devastated the provinces of Seville, Granada, Huelva, Cordova, and other parts of the South of Spain. The Cabinet has sent one of its members to Seville with £2000, but the losses exceed £200,000, and 30,000 poor people are said to be in want of provisions. The senators and deputies of Andalusia have decided to open a national subscription for the sufferers, and the King, Queen, and the Infanta Isabella have consented to head the list with subscriptions respectively of £400, £200, and £100. Loss of life has happily been slight.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William will leave Berlin for Wiesbaden in about a week's time, and will afterwards, it is said, proceed to Ems and Gastein.

The Berlin papers announce the approaching betrothal of Prince Henry of Prussia, second son of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, with Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Cassel.

At the approaching marriage of the Archduke Rudolph of Austria at Vienna the Emperor of Germany will be represented by the Crown Prince.

The German Parliament has adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, the resolution of Herr Windthorst, recommending International Treaties for the prosecution and extradition of persons guilty of murdering, attacking, or conspiring against the life of the chiefs of the States which shall join the proposed League.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Austria arrived at Vienna on Sunday morning.

Last Saturday the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath discussed the bill providing for the issue of 50,000,000 fl. of Five per Cent Paper Rente to cover the deficit in the Budget of 1881. After the Minister of Finance had spoken in justification of the measure, it was decided to consider the bill clause by clause. The whole bill was eventually adopted in the form proposed by the Committee.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

According to a Constantinople telegram, the Ambassadors there, having received information of the view taken by Greece of the last proposal of the Turkish Government, held a meeting on Monday to consider the question of fresh overtures to the Porte and the form in which they might be made. It is stated that no decision has been come to as to the mode of action to be taken by the Powers—whether it should be collective or identical—nor as to who shall take the lead in urging the acceptance of the new frontier upon Greece. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that "a complete understanding has now been arrived at between the Powers with regard to the frontier line to be recommended both to Greece and Turkey, all the Powers having given their consent to the line of the Ambassadors. It does not seem, however, that this step was taken without some discussion, and it is even said that the Russian Government wished to go back to some arrangement in connection with the cession of Crete, as being the line most likely to lead to an understanding. Notwithstanding the warlike spirit of the news from Athens, the eventuality of Greece not refusing the offer at once, but trying to negotiate and improve on the offer, seems to be by no means excluded." The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Vienna states that a private telegram from Athens announces, as "the last word of the Greek Government," the cession of the island of Crete, in addition to the territory about to be offered by the Powers on behalf of the Porte. There have been fights in Crete between the Greeks and Mussulmans, in which several of the latter have been killed and numerous combatants wounded on both sides, and the Governor-General of the island has applied to the Porte for reinforcements.

The review originally fixed for Independence Day, the 6th inst., was held at Athens on Monday, in the presence of the King and Queen, the Royal children, and 8000 spectators. The troops on the ground numbered 4510, besides eleven batteries of field and mountain artillery. King George presented new colours to the regiments, and expressed himself highly gratified at the military bearing of the whole force. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings.

The Khedive of Egypt has declined to furnish Turkey with a contingent in the event of a war with Greece, on the ground that the present state of Egyptian finances does not admit such a considerable military expenditure. The Sultan is reported to be greatly incensed by this refusal.

The Porte has agreed to rectify the Turco-Persian frontier, giving the district of Khotour to Persia, in conformity with the map presented to it by Mr. Goschen and M. de Novikoff on the 31st ult.

AMERICA.

The Senate is still engaged in the political debate on the Republican resolutions concerning the election of officers. Several important nominations have not been confirmed.

Mr. Windom, the Secretary of the Treasury, has given notice that he will redeem any outstanding Five per Cent Bonds of 1881 embraced in the 101st call, at the rate of 101½ dols. in full payment for each 100 dol. bond.

Lieutenant R. M. Berry has been appointed to the command of the expedition to be dispatched in search of the Polar exploring vessel *Jeannette*.

Destructive floods have occurred along the Upper Missouri River.

The Tennessee Senate has rejected, by 13 votes to 12, the bill passed by the House of Representatives settling the State debt at par with 3 per cent interest.

Resolutions have been adopted by the executive committee of the Anti-High-Rent League of New York City denouncing the 10 to 30 per cent increase of rent demanded by the landlords after May 1 next.

CANADA.

The revenues of the Dominion for March show an increase of 320,000 dols., as compared with the same month last year.

A public meeting has been held at New Westminster, British Columbia, at which a resolution was adopted denouncing the petition to the British Government relative to the construction of the Pacific Railway, and expressing satis-

faction at the efforts made by the Dominion to carry out the terms of the agreement.

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has unanimously adopted a Ministerial resolution for the dissolution of the present House of Assembly and Legislative Council, to be followed by an appeal to the people, with a view to substituting an Assembly of only fifteen members. A petition to the Governor-General of Canada has also been adopted complaining that the Dominion Government has failed to maintain efficient steam communication between Canada and Prince Edward Island, thereby violating the terms of the union, and asking for the redress of grievances.

Captain Kirwan, an Irishman, has published a letter warning the Fenians in the United States that the Irish population of the Dominion would feel bound to protect their country against any scheme devised for the invasion of Canada.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the evacuation of Candahar will begin on or about the 10th inst., the exact date of the commencement of the march being left to General Hume's discretion, and that the troops will return to India by the Thall-Chotiali route. Telegrams from Candahar announce that the advance guard of the Cabul army, consisting of about 2000 cavalry, is now only thirty-five miles from Candahar. The main body, consisting of 3000 infantry and 2000 militia, with twelve field guns, left Cabul on March 21, and will probably arrive at Candahar about the 12th inst. The Governor-elect, Muhammad Hashim, a son of the late Sirdar Muhammad Azim Khan, is with the cavalry. A *Times* telegram says that it is believed that the Ameer himself will come down to Candahar before long to superintend the operations against Herat.

A telegram from the Viceroy received at the India Office confirms the statement that Herat is being besieged. Ayoub Khan is reported to have been taken prisoner.

A later telegram received at the India Office from the Viceroy states that Hashim Khan, with the Cabul cavalry, reached Robat on the 3rd, and was to halt there for the present. General Mahomed Khan had established himself at Girisk, and proclaimed the Ameer's accession. Many chiefs were coming in to him.

AUSTRALIA.

The statement of the revenue of New South Wales for the quarter ending March 31 is of a satisfactory character. The total receipts are £1,393,000, or £465,000 in excess of the revenue of the same period last year; and for the year ending March 31 the increase of revenue, as compared with 1880, amounts to £1,080,000.

The Victoria Legislative Council has waived its objections to the introduction of the bill for the reform of the Constitution, and has read the bill the first time.

It has been decided to apply the Spanish Constitution and press laws to Cuba and Porto Rico.

Her Majesty's Government have decided not to accept the invitation to attend the Monetary Conference in Paris, for which invitations have been issued by France and America.

Mr. George H. Wyndham, C.B., now secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Madrid, has been appointed secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg.

By an edict of the communal council of Unterhallen, in the Swiss canton of Schaffhausen, young persons under fifteen years of age are forbidden to smoke tobacco or cigars, whether in the public streets or at home.

Considerable excitement is reported to prevail in a number of villages in Russian Poland, the peasants belonging to the United Greek Church having refused to take the oath of allegiance in the Russian United Greek Churches, declaring that they will do so only in presence of Roman Catholic priests.

Mr. Stephen Massett, recently gave an entertainment on board the United States man-o'-war *St. Mary's*, lying in New York Harbour, for the benefit of the sailors and boys of the nautical school. There was a large attendance, among those present being a number of ladies and gentlemen, including many officers of the United States Navy and Army. The occasion was of much interest, and a journal remarks, that "the audience were alternately moved to tears and laughter."

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CHIOS.

The present year threatens to be known as a year of earthquakes. The little Turkish island of Chios, in the Ægean Sea, was on Sunday visited by an earthquake, which destroyed a great part of its chief town, Chio, and many neighbouring villages, three thousand persons being killed or injured. The shock was felt at Smyrna and Syra. A Constantinople telegram states that fresh shocks occurred on Monday, and that the inhabitants were taking refuge on board the steamers in the harbour. The island of Chio, Scio, or Skio, for the name is thus variously spelt, is situated in the Ægean Sea, separated from the coast of Anatolia by a channel not more than seven miles wide where narrowest, and about fifty-three miles west of Smyrna. The island is the ancient Chios, and contends with many other places for the honour of having given birth to Homer, an excavation in the rock being pointed out as the place where "the blind old bard of Scio's rocky isle" is said to have taught. Chios is of somewhat quadrangular form, thirty-two miles long from north to south, with a mean breadth of about twelve miles, and an area of 296 geographical square miles. The population of the island is over 60,000; the capital, Chio, containing about a quarter of the whole number of the inhabitants. Chio, which appears to have been the principal sufferer by the disaster, is situated near the middle of the east coast, and consists almost entirely of houses built for the most part of hewn stone or brick, and generally with terraced roofs. It is defended by a castle, and the manufacture of velvet and some lighter fabrics is carried on in the town, while at its harbour, formed of two moles and provided with two lighthouses, which are rendered necessary by the difficulty of access, a considerable trade is done.

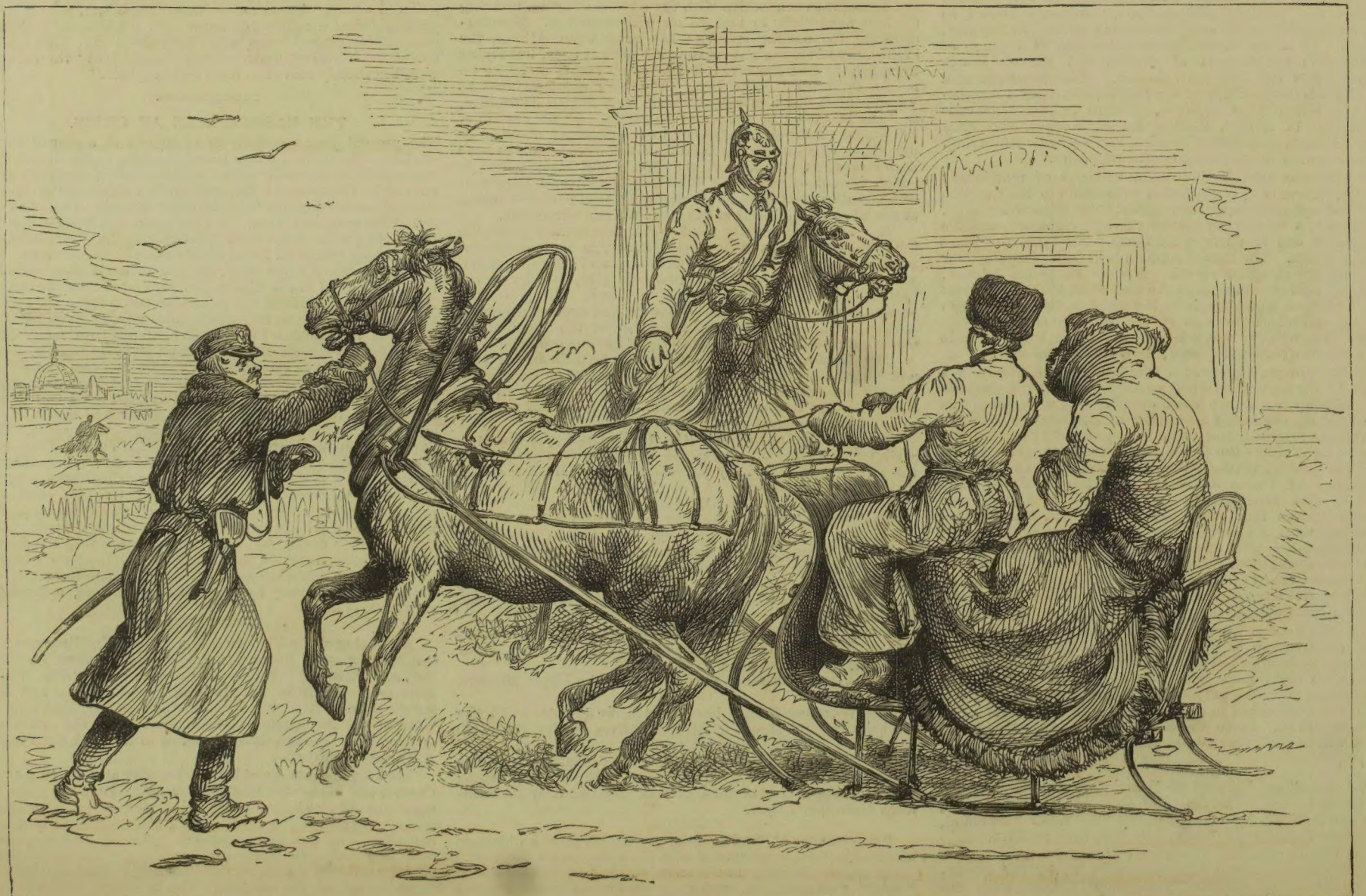
A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held last Monday at its house, 7, Adelphi-terrace, when Professor Balfour Stewart, F.R.S., read a paper on "The Visible Universe," which he described in general terms, and then sought to trace its history back, giving a passing sketch of the views of the theologian on the one hand and the materialist on the other, through its many forms to its first logical origin. A discussion ensued.

Lord Carrington presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, at which the questions of railway charges, instruction in agricultural science, the Rivers Conservancy Bill, and distress for rent were discussed, and resolutions passed. Several objections were advanced against the Rivers Conservancy Bill, and a Deputation was appointed to wait upon the President of the Local Government Board on the subject. It was stated that American cheese was brought to London at the rate of 30s. a ton, while it costs 50s. to bring Cheshire cheese to the metropolis.

SKETCHES IN ST. PETERSBURG, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

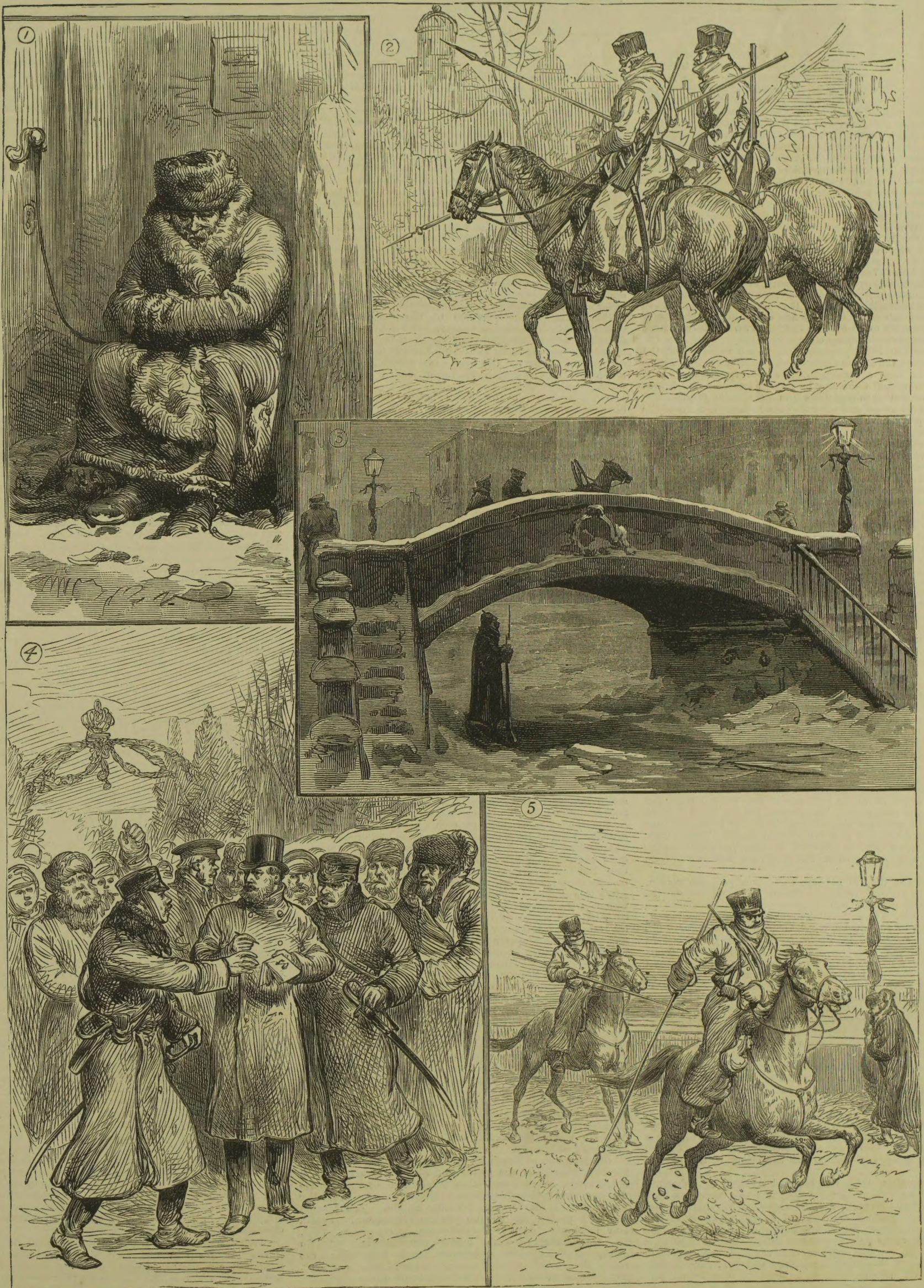


CHEESEMONGER'S SHOP IN LITTLE GARDEN-STREET, WHERE THE MINE WAS DISCOVERED.



SLEDGE APPROACHING THE CITY STOPPED BY POLICE.—SEE PAGE 346.

SKETCHES IN ST. PETERSBURG, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



1. A Night Watchman at a House Door.

2. Cossacks Patrolling.

3. Sentinel under Canal Bridge.

4. Our Special Artist in a Difficulty.

5. Cossacks on the Alert.

THE CONSPIRACIES IN RUSSIA.

The Sketches of our Special Artist in St. Petersburg show some of the incidents of the present condition of that city, where fresh discoveries have been made by the police, and extraordinary precautions have been adopted, since the alarm caused by the assassination of the late Emperor Alexander II. The city is now invested by a chain of Cossack patrols, with posts of guard officers and police on all the high roads. There are no means of ingress or egress for Nihilist conspirators or peaceable citizens. If special passports for this purpose are to be issued, such an alleviating measure will follow later as of secondary importance. Last Saturday morning, the various entrances to the city were thronged by troops of travellers and public carriers of all kinds to whom a return to the capital was positively forbidden. The inconvenience to many townsmen, whose business constantly calls them outside St. Petersburg, can easily be imagined. The Cossacks are instructed to send everybody trying to enter the town to the superior officers stationed on the highways, by whom the strictest investigation is made, and travellers arriving by rail must engage their cabs through an agent of police, according to the Berlin railway regulations. Every householder is obliged to keep a private watchman outside the street door all through the night, which affords the subject of one of our Artist's Sketches.

An important experiment has been successfully initiated by the new police prefect, General Baranoff, on whose suggestion the Emperor has approved the formation of a Council of the inhabitants to advise with the Prefect respecting the measures to be adopted against the troubles of social order. The idea evidently is to unite the administration and the inhabitants in the presence of the common enemy. The householders and lodgers in each of the 228 sections of the city were invited to elect one representative for each section, and these 228 elected persons selected from their number 25 members to form a Council. The choice actually made is generally approved, comprising as it does such experienced persons as General Trepoff, the former police prefect, Count Bobrinsky, marshal of the St. Petersburg nobility, Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, General Bogdanovitch, Baron Korff, mayor of St. Petersburg and an active member of the municipality, M. Kraieffsky, proprietor of the *Golos*, and other well-known persons. It remains to be seen what will result from this measure, obviously aimed in the direction of bringing society to co-operate actively with the Government in combating revolutionary conspiracies.

One of the Paris journals publishes a narrative of the operations of the Russian police and the Nihilists, professing to emanate from a correspondent at St. Petersburg. It is very startling, but there may be some foundation for it. It may be interesting to reproduce it in a condensed form:—

"You are aware that several of the leading members of the Nihilist party have been arrested. The Advocate Trigoni, Michaeloff, Sheliaboff, Mdle. Peroffskaya, and a few others are under lock and key. The important position of these individuals in the Nihilist party was ascertained through the confession of Goldenberg, the assassin of Prince Krapotkine. They organised all the recent attempts, but never carried them personally into execution; and the facility with which they so long escaped detection reflects the highest discredit on the Russian police. It is evident to any one who has investigated the facts that, with a little common vigilance, the assassination of the Czar might have been avoided. At the beginning of February the police received an intimation from abroad that one of the heads of the Terrorist Party had proceeded to St. Petersburg. This was no other than the Advocate Trigoni. He took up his abode at the Maison Likatchef, opposite the Anitchkoff Palace. He was discovered on Feb. 20, but, instead of being at once arrested, the police were content to follow him about. He thus had ample time to organise the attempt; and it was on the eve of its perpetration only that he was taken into custody. When brought before General Melikoff he ironically exclaimed, 'I don't care about being taken. This time he cannot escape.' Again, the case of the pretended cheese-shop, where the mine was dug which was to blow up the quarter of the Anitchkoff Palace, affords another fair illustration of the peculiar imbecility of the police authorities. The suspicious character of the shop was made known to the police, and watched. The Dvorniks of the quarter insisted upon the house being searched. General Moroinsky, a member of the Local Board of Health, went to the place to see if the house was damp. The sham cheese vender, of course, said he did not complain of it on that score. 'And what have you got in that barrel?' inquired the General. 'Only cheese,' was the reply. The same question was asked as to the contents of two other barrels, and met with the same reply. The General did not think it worth his while to see what the contents were, or he would have found that the barrels were full of dynamite, and that a large press or chest which had attracted his attention contained the tools, and some of the earth that had been removed to form the mine."

The trial of the five persons, three men and two women, who are in custody upon the charge of conspiring for the assassination of the late Emperor, was to commence on Thursday last. The prosecutor for the Crown, M. Mouravieff, is a nephew of the distinguished General of that name. His persuasive eloquence in the famous Valets de Cour trial at Moscow brought him into notice, and increased the reputation which he had already gained by books on many legal subjects. The trial is expected to last four days. There will be sixty-two witnesses and eleven experts.

The official indictment, or "Act of Accusation," is drawn up against Nicholas Ivanoff Reesakoff, aged nineteen, workman; Nicholas Andrew Ivanhoff Sheliaboff, thirty, peasant; Sophie Looffa Peroffskaya, twenty-seven, gentlewoman; Gabriel Timothy Michaeloff, twenty-one, peasant; and Hesse Miroff Helfmann, twenty-six, workwoman. After briefly stating the nature of the crime of which the prisoners are accused—namely, the assassination of the Emperor Alexander II., the Act goes on to relate the circumstances in which it took place.

Facts elicited by inquiry into the attempts of April 2, Nov. 19, 1879, and Feb. 5, 1880, showed that a fresh attempt had been determined on by the same criminals. It has now been discovered who these people were, and which of them actually planned and carried out the crime of the 13th of March.

In November, 1880, was arrested Alexander Michaeloff, living under the name of Polivanoff, in whose possession were found dynamite and other materials evidencing his criminal occupation. Further searches led to the discovery of two lodgings, in one of which dynamite was manufactured, the other being a clandestine printing-office. In course of time many visitors to these lodgings were arrested, amongst them two persons, Michael Trigoni, student, and Sheliaboff, already charged with complicity in an attempt to blow up the Imperial train at Alexandroffsky in November, 1879. Sheliaboff was arrested a few days before the assassination of the Emperor, together with Trigoni, in the latter's lodging at the corner of the Nevsky Prospect and Karavannaya, close to the Sadovaya, or Little Garden-street, where the mine was discovered beneath the cheesemonger's shop.

On March 14, the day after the Emperor's assassination this prisoner, Sheliaboff, sent a letter to the Procureur declaring his intimate complicity with Reesakoff, and demanding to be included in the indictment. He had several times attempted to take the life of the Emperor, and if he had taken no physical part in the assassination, this was only by accident. Further, Sheliaboff acknowledged his participation in all the doings of the Nihilists, and that he belonged to the Narodnaya Volya party, which held the destruction of their rulers one of the means to be employed in an active struggle for the attainment of their ends. As an agent of the third degree—that is, possessing the full confidence of the executive committee—he received from it the commission to organise a fresh attempt on the life of the Czar. He chose Reesakoff and the others from forty-seven men who answered to his call for volunteers.

There is a long statement relating to Reesakoff's connection with the Revolutionary party. His inclination tended towards Nihilism even in 1878, before his entry into the School of Mines; but he took no active part until January, 1880. A year ago, feeling that he could do nothing alone, he determined to enter into the Workman's Revolutionary Organisation, and this he was enabled to do by the intervention of Sheliaboff, whose acquaintance he made about that time. It seems that Reesakoff was a friend of Sheerref, hanged last year for complicity in various attempts on the Emperor, and that this connection got him into trouble with the police, whereupon he began to live under the name of Glazoff, with a false passport. Before he entered actively upon Nihilism, Sheliaboff told him that the party were in great need of money, upon which Reesakoff drew five months' allowance, and gave fifty roubles to his associates. But in January last they offered him membership in the workmen's organisation, and regular pay to the extent of thirty roubles a month. Reesakoff, in turn, worked hard at the organisation of workmen's circles, the meetings of which took place sometimes at his rooms, sometimes elsewhere. At these meetings terrorist measures were only spoken of as a means to quicken the movement and protect the party against spies. Afterwards, feeling the want of a leader, it was determined that the Narodnaya Volya party should act as such; and the workmen were divided into a propagandist and directing party and an Executive Committee; to the latter of which belonged Reesakoff, Sheliaboff, Elnikoff, and Michaeloff. The assassination of the Emperor did not emanate from the workmen's party, but was proposed by the Executive Committee (that is of the Narodnaya Volya set), by whom even Reesakoff at first understood that it would be carried out. However, the deed was discussed, and ten days before its consummation Sheliaboff called for volunteers willing to undertake it.

On March 13, a few hours before the assassination, Sheliaboff's fellow-lodger, Slatveensky, living with a woman calling herself Vozinovaya, was arrested. In his rooms were found chemicals and several tin boxes which had contained sweetmeats or sugar, and two red caoutchouc tubes. In two of the boxes was a small quantity of black dynamite, of which, when full, they would have held seventy-two pounds. The woman escaped, but was captured in the Nevsky Prospect, and proved to be Sophie Peroffskaya, already charged with participation in Hartmann's attempt. On her were found printed proclamations, dated March 14, and referring to the event of the previous day—eighteen copies being issued by the famous Executive Committee, and fourteen by the "working men" section of the Narodnaya Volya party.

The statement of this woman, Sophie Peroffskaya, who is of high family, the daughter of a former Governor of St. Petersburg, and niece to an officer of the Imperial Court, fully confirms all that had been said by the other prisoners. And she, like them, makes no secret of her actions and motives. She followed the higher women's course in the Gymnasium in 1869, and in the year following left her home to become a teacher of the people. In 1872 she joined the Revolutionists, and was several times arrested and condemned for propagandism. In 1878 she was sent to exile in the Olonets district, but escaped, and has since lived "illegally" under various names. When the assassination took place, she was standing on the opposite side of the Canal, and saw both explosions.

Reesakoff states that he was directed, by Sheliaboff and the Executive Committee, to go about the assassination in company with Elnikoff, and to follow all the movements of the Czar, under the direction of Sophie Peroffskaya. The other "volunteers," who met in Nicholas Sablin's rooms, were Michaeloff and one "Michael." From time to time, too, a man made his appearance who was called "The Technician" who explained in detail the bombs, and furnished them with a sample, which the volunteers tried with full success in a field behind the Smolno Monastery.

On the eventful day, at eight in the morning, they assembled again to get final instructions and the bombs. These were brought by Peroffskaya in a bundle. There were but two of them, but she said that perhaps more would come; they had been working all night at them, but had been unable to prepare the number previously decided upon. After this "The Technician" arrived, bringing more bombs, which were given to Peroffskaya, who drew on the cover of each a plan of the streets, marking the spots where the respective bearers were to stand. The disposition was as follows:—If the Emperor passed down the Sadovaya, the mine was to be exploded, Reesakoff standing with his engine in the square at one end, "Michael" at the other end of the street where it runs into the Nevsky. In the Manège-square, as the more dangerous place, were to stand Elnikoff and Michaeloff, as being better known to each other, more experienced, and with a better Revolutionary record. On the explosion of the mine all were to run towards the spot to ensure the death of the Emperor if the explosion had failed to do its work. If, however, the Imperial carriage did not come that way the conspirators were to meet in the Michael-street, where Peroffskaya would give them a sign if they were to go to the Catherine Canal and wait their victim there. This was what in fact happened; and Reesakoff, getting the signal from the woman, went to the Canal, and, as already stated, threw his bomb under the horses. At that time Elnikoff was standing by the railing some way further on. He threw the second bomb, which killed both the Emperor and himself.

On the night of March 15, in consequence of information received, took place the police raid already described, in a house where one man shot himself dead with a revolver. He was identified by Lieut.-Colonel Sablin, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment, as his brother, Nicholas Sablin. The woman captured proved to be the prisoner Helfmann. Sablin had belonged to the Revolutionary party since 1873. In this lodging were found two bombs, or tin cases, exploding on concussion, and containing the main charge of nitro-glycerine, mixed with camphor, which last ingredient increases the violence of the explosion. There were also found various chemicals and chemical apparatus: a plan of St. Petersburg, with pencil marks on locality of Winter Palace, and along streets leading from the Manège; and, finally, a sketch which, on comparison with the map, proved to refer to the neighbourhood of the assassination, with marks where the deed was done, in the Manège-square,

and where the mine was found in the Sadovaya. Among other things in Sablin's lodging, a note evidently referring to the organisation of the assassination, which, after referring to revolvers, daggers, passports, &c., says:—"The work goes on swimmingly, but we want a woman, a Jewess, to take an intelligent part. Ask Hesse (Helfmann) from me if she will take this on herself; if not, tell A. M. to intrust her with the direction of affairs in Petersburg, and come herself."

On the same night the prisoner Michaeloff was arrested, after firing six shots from a revolver, wounding two of the men who made the capture, in the same lodging where Sablin had committed suicide. On Michaeloff were found copies of the revolutionary proclamation announcing the accession of Alexander III., and a note of three addresses, with an hour named against each. These appointments, needless to say, were kept by the police; and in the confectioner's shop at the corner of the Nevsky and Sadovaya they captured Ivan Gregorieff Orloff, son of a priest, who had on him a dagger, revolutionary proclamations, and manuscript inflammatory articles in the writing of Michaeloff.

Several witnesses identify Sheliaboff as a visitor to the shop in Little Garden-street, or the Sadovaya, and in his lodgings was found cheese, which, from the stamp on the wrappers, was bought there.

Keelbalchich, who figures in the Act of Accusation as the maker of the bombs, confesses the part he took in the attempts to blow up the Imperial train on its way from the Crimea in 1879, near the towns of Odessa and Alexandroffsk, as well as his participation in the crime of last month. This Keelbalchich, also the son of a priest, spent some years in a seminary, but afterwards entered the School of Government Engineers, and there laid the foundation of that scientific skill and knowledge which have constituted such a terrible weapon in the hands of the Nihilist party. The dynamite and electrical apparatus used in former attempts, as well as the fatal bombs and the subterranean torpedo of Sadovaya-street, were the work of his hands. But he declares that there are others at large quite capable of taking his place.

A special Imperial escort is to be formed from the various regiments of the Guard, after the model of that organised for the protection of the late Emperor during the war.

The Imperial Charitable Society announces that it will take charge of the families of all loyal subjects who may lose their lives in the course of the present struggle against the Nihilists.

THE EASTER MONDAY REVIEW.

The general orders for the volunteer field-day at Brighton on Easter Monday have been issued by the War Office. There will be an attacking force and a defending force.

The attacking force will comprise two divisions, and will be commanded by Major-General G. W. A. Higginson, C.B. The artillery will be commanded by Colonel W. N. Waller, R.A., and will comprise the Honourable Artillery Company, the 3rd Middlesex, and 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal), in all 976 men and twenty-six guns. Major-General H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., will command the First Division, which will include three brigades. The first will be under the command of Colonel E. H. Clive, Grenadier Guards. Battalions:—The Civil Service, Post Office, City of London Rifle Brigade, 2nd and 3rd London—2504 men of all ranks. Lord Ranelagh will have the Second Brigade, consisting of 1st Middlesex, 1st London, and Tower Hamlets, Engineers, and the 1st Herts and 3rd Hants (Portsmouth) Rifles—total, 1973. The Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel R. A. Logan, C.B., will comprise the following corps:—Hornsey, West Middlesex, Harrow, South-West Middlesex, North Middlesex, Central London, and the 23rd Middlesex (Westminster)—total, 2930. The 2nd Middlesex Artillery will be the divisional battalion. Total of the brigade, 7816. Second Division.—Commander Major-General the Earl of Richmond Monck. First Brigade, Colonel G. R. Fitzroy, Coldstream Guards. Battalions:—West London, St. George's, Victorias, London Irish, Paddington, Bloomsbury, and Finsbury—total, 3179. Second Brigade, Colonel H. Wilkie, Forty-sixth Brigade Depot. Battalions:—1st Surrey (South London), 3rd Surrey (Clapham), 7th Surrey (Southwark), 3rd Kent (West Kent), and 4th Kent (Woolwich Arsenal)—total, 2197. Divisional Battalion, 2nd Tower Hamlets. Brigade total, 5877. Total of attacking force, 14,669, and to it will be attached a troop of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry.

The defending force will consist of one division only (the Third) commanded by Major-General W. Earle, C.S.I. The artillery will be in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Tester, Brighton Artillery, and will comprise 670 men and eight guns. First Brigade—Colonel G. H. Moncrieff, Scots Guards. Battalions:—South Middlesex, London Scottish, 10th Middlesex (Colonel Oxley's), Queen's Westminster, Inns of Court, Cambridge University, and the Artists—total, 2610. Second Brigade—Lord Bury. Battalions:—1st Hants (Portsmouth) Artillery, Brighton Rifles, Hastings, Worthing, 1st Essex (Ilford), and 3rd Essex (Plaistow)—total, 2145. Third Brigade—Colonel T. F. Lloyd, 48th Brigade Depot. Battalions:—Croydon Rifles, Reigate, Rotherhithe, and 8th (late 19th Surrey (Kennington)—total, 1725. Divisional battalion, 1st Tower Hamlets Rifles. Total Third Division, 6971. Total of defending force, 7641. This makes the total of all arms 22,310 and 34 guns, and a troop of yeomanry cavalry, which is about 1000 more infantry than last year, while the number of guns is the same. All the corps will rendezvous at Brighton before and after the review.

The programme of the railway arrangements has been issued by Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Knight, the general manager of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. The tickets will be ready for issue to corps on April 8. The return fares will be—officers 5s., men 2s. 6d., and will be available from the morning of Wednesday, April 13, till the evening of Thursday, April 21. Great confusion and interference with the general arrangements having last year been caused by volunteers who had straggled from their corps, it has been decided that stragglers will not be conveyed from Brighton except by the volunteer trains.

Messrs. I. D. Gover and F. H. Weber, students of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, have been successful in obtaining the diploma and life membership of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, in the examination concluded in Edinburgh; and two other students, Messrs. Alfred Hardie, and J. M. Little, have obtained, the former a first-class, and the latter a second-class certificate.

Thursday week saw the end of the financial year, and the Revenue Return published shows what events have long foreshadowed, a handsome surplus. The total receipts amount to £84,041,288, which is £2,776,233 more than the twelve months preceding, and £1,345,288 more than Mr. Gladstone's estimate in June last of £82,696,000. The Customs show a decrease of £142,000; but there is an increase of £1,420,000 from property and income tax, £640,000 from stamps, £350,000 from the Post Office, £180,000 from the telegraph service, and £70,000 from land tax and house duty.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andsley, Thomas Moss, to be Perpetual Curate of St. Philip, Dewsbury.
 Bulkeley, Richard George; Vicar of St. John Dukinfield, Surrogate.
 Campbell, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary, Laisterdyke, Bradford.
 Carter, Arthur R.; Rector of Wapping.
 Christie, Francis William; Curate of Holmsley.
 Irvine, A.; Head Master of Walsall School; Vicar of St. Mary, Warwick.
 Knox, Andrew; Incumbent of St. Anne's, Birkenhead, Surrogate.
 Lang, O. C. S.; Rector of Frensham, Surrey; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of the County of Surrey.
 Matthews, Thomas Robert; Incumbent of Earlstown; Surrogate.
 Maynard, John; Curate of St. John's, North Woolwich.
 Mitchell, Joseph; Vicar of New Wortley, Leeds.
 Porter, G. F.; Vicar of St. Anne's, Drogheda, Maidenhead; Vicar of Banbury.
 Prest, Ven. Archdeacon, Rector of Gateshead; Rector of Ryton.
 Sewell, H.; Vicar of Aldworth; Vicar of Wotton-under-Edge.
 Williams, E. Cyril; Vicar of Denham, Wickham Market, Suffolk.
 Wilson, Thomas Holt; Rector of Redgrave-cum-Botesdale, Suffolk.
 Wood, William; Rural Dean of Deddington.—*Guardian*.

A handsome three-light window, the work of Messrs Jones and Willis, has been erected at Chelmsorton church, near Buxton.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Ven. John Henry Gray, M.A., of Christ College, Cambridge, formerly Archdeacon of Hong-Kong, in recognition of his valuable services during twenty-eight years' residence in China.

The company appointed for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament finished their sixty-eighth session yesterday week at the Jerusalem Chamber. The first revision of Proverbs was completed, and that of Ecclesiastes carried as far as chap. vii., verse 6.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Chichester opened Hove church, which had been closed for extensive alterations and repairs. His Lordship afterwards presided at a public meeting in support of the provision of a new church for the north-west portion of the parish. The scheme was generally approved.

The Church Association has offered to give six prizes of twenty guineas each to the writers of the best essay on each of the following subjects:—1. The Church; its Constitution, Character, and Continuity. 2. The Ministry and its Functions. 3. The Sacrament of Baptism. 4. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 5. The Rule of Faith. 6. Worship and Ritual.

The Dean of Chester, speaking at the annual meeting of the Chester Diocesan Deaconesses' Institution last week, said the new translation of 1 Timothy iii. 11 would show that in the ancient Church the word "deaconess" did not mean merely the wives of deacons, but a separate organisation of women deacons. Had this passage been so read heretofore the English people would not have so long allowed that ancient institution of the Church to remain in abeyance.

A memorial signed by 23,997 laymen, including peers and other influential persons, was forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury last Saturday, emphatically protesting against the "toleration within the Church of England of any doctrines or practices which favour the restoration of the Romish mass or any colourable imitation thereof, any reintroduction of the confessional, or any assumption of sacerdotal pretensions on the part of the clergy in the ministrations of the Word and sacraments."

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has restored the mutilated and long-neglected monument, now placed in the vestibule of Hackney parish church, of Lady Lucy Latimer, daughter of Henry, Earl of Worcester, and wife of the Right Hon. John Nevile, Knight, Lord Latimer. The monument to this lady, who died on Feb. 23, 1582, and from whom the Baroness claims descent, used to be a conspicuous and much-admired object in the old Church of St. Augustine at Hackney, but was allowed by the Puritans to fall into decay. It has lately been in the sexton's tool-house, beneath the old church tower. The smaller effigies of Lady Latimer's four daughters, which formed part of the original monument, were much damaged.

The thirty-third report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England was published last Saturday. In giving an account of their work during the year (ending Oct. 31, 1880), the Commissioners state that they have constituted or assigned fifty-two districts under the designation of district chapelries, consolidated chapelries, districts, and new parishes, &c. In eighteen cases the boundaries of districts or new parishes have been altered. In sixteen cases new churches have been substituted for old or existing parish churches. In seventeen cases churches have been formally approved by the Commissioners as churches for new parishes. Scales of pew rents have been fixed for four churches, and 167 conveyances of sites for churches, burial-grounds, parsonage-houses and glebe respectively have been accepted. The report states:—"During the year certain real estates have been assigned to the Bishop of Hereford as the permanent endowment of his see; and, on the avoidance of the see of Durham, the estate previously assigned as the endowment of that see has been revised and resettled." The Bishopric of Liverpool has been founded, and the net income of the see is now reported at £3245 per annum. The Commissioners give a summary of the work accomplished by them in the augmentation and endowment of benefices during the last forty years. The total number of benefices which have been augmented and endowed by the Commissioners is about 47,000.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

The Examiners for the Hall and Hall-Houghton Prizes have awarded them as follows:—Senior Septuagint, Mr. G. W. Ridley, B.A., University College; Junior Septuagint, Mr. C. J. Spurrell, B.A., scholar of Balliol College; Proxime Accessit, Mr. J. J. Powell, B.A., unattached student. Senior New Testament, no candidate. Junior New Testament, Mr. A. R. Buckland, B.A., scholar of Pembroke College; Proxime Accessit, Mr. M. H. Peacock, scholar of Exeter College. Syriac Prize, Mr. Thomas Randall, Mansell Exhibitioner of St. John's College. The Examiners recommend Mr. Powell and Mr. Peacock for a prize of books.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., LL.D., University of Glasgow, to the office of Sir Robert Rede's Lecturer for the ensuing year.

A Congregation was held on Thursday week, the Vice-Chancellor presiding, whereat the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Professor Helmholtz, of Berlin, according to Grace passed at the last Congregation. The Professor was warmly welcomed, and was presented by the Orator to the Vice-Chancellor in a laudatory speech.

The Bell University Scholarships, for which, under the will of the founder, a preference is given to sons or orphans of clergymen, have, after competitive examinations, been adjudged to—1. S. M. Leafes, Trinity College; 2. G. W. Blenkin, Trinity College; H. Joynes, King's College—the last two equal in merit.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been elected to Minor Scholarships at Trinity Hall:—J. C. Nicol, King Edward's School, Birmingham, to a Scholarship of £70; J. D. Kerrich, Grammar School, Beccles, and D. Tait, Marlborough College, whose merits were equal, to Scholarships of £50 each; the values are yearly.

The following are the awards, as the results of competitive examinations, at the colleges named, so far as at present declared. The values stated are yearly in all cases:—St. Peter's: W. H. Young, City of London School, £80; J. W. Bartraff, Christ's Hospital, £60; A. J. Parish, King's School, Ely, £60. Clare: For Mathematical Attainments—Knight, Larmer, and Patinson, £60 each. For Natural Science—Johnson, £60. For Classics—Griffith, Cave Exhibition, £50; Pilgrim, Archdeacon Johnson's Exhibition, £32. Jesus: Recommended for Scholarships and Exhibitions: Classics—T. Herring, Christ's Hospital, £50. Mathematics—F. W. Hewitt, King Edward's School, Birmingham, £50. Rustat Scholarships—A. Nairne, Haileybury, H. Atkinson, Rossall School; W. H. M. Ragg, St. Andrew's, Chard, School; R. W. K. Edwards, Beccles School. Marsden Scholar—B. M. Lance, Winchester College, £40.

ABERDEEN.

Lord Rosebery presided yesterday week as Lord Rector at the Arts Graduation ceremony in connection with this University, and afterwards distributed the eight University prizes. His Lordship was accompanied by the Countess.

EXETER HALL, STRAND.

The jubilee, or celebration of fifty years' past existence, with the renewed dedication of this well-known building, henceforth to be occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, was held on the Tuesday evening of last week. It was attended by above three thousand persons, the large hall being densely crowded. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Cairns, Lord Mount-Temple, Lord Radstock, the Lord Mayor, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Mr. A. M'Arthur, M.P., Sir T. Chambers, M.P., Sir J. Kenaway, M.P., Bishop Perry, Canon Fleming, Dr. Thain Davidson, the Rev. John Clifford, the Rev. Prebendary Wilson, the Rev. W. Hay Aitken, Mr. W. Hind Smith, and others. There was special prayer offered, at an earlier hour, in the Lower Hall, to invoke the Divine blessing upon the religious works and services to be carried on in the building. Addresses were delivered, in the Great Hall, at seven o'clock, by Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Cairns, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Mayor; and appropriate resolutions were passed by the meeting. We give an illustration, showing the appearance of the Lower Hall, from four to five o'clock, when Mr. George Williams presided over the prayer-meeting.

The purchase of the lease and the reconstruction and adaptation of the building have involved an expenditure of £50,000, which has nearly all been subscribed. The internal changes which have been made by the architect, Mr. Alfred Pite, have the effect, in the first place, of removing all serious objections to the structural arrangements on the score of safety. The means of egress, in case of any alarm, are now ample. A reconstruction of the main staircase was one of the points insisted on by the Metropolitan Board of Works. This has been effected by cutting away the wall on each side, so as to enable the double flight to be continued up from the first landing, where it formerly converged, the ascent being thence made by a single staircase. On the ground floor there has been a complete remodelling of all the apartments. The lower hall, in which the rehearsals of the Sacred Harmonic Society's concerts used to be held, and which would accommodate no more than 350 persons, has been enlarged by taking in the corridor and by continuing the gallery at the western end along the southern side and north end, so that the number of seats will now be upwards of 700. The spacious apartment heretofore tenanted by the Ragged School Union—who have taken rooms above stairs—is now fitted up as a restaurant for members of the association, who will also have a commodious reading-room on the same floor. The basement has undergone a still more important change. At a sacrifice of the rent formerly paid by mercantile firms, who used the cellars for storing their wares, class-rooms, well lighted, warmed, and ventilated, have been provided, with lavatories, and an engine-house for driving the cold-air fan, and for supplying the coil pipes by which the building is to be warmed. The open area in Exeter-street, measuring 92 ft. in length, has been covered with a glass roof, and will henceforth serve as a gymnasium, in connection with which are baths. A small day gymnasium, for ladies and children, is also provided, on the other side of the basement, in a room which was once an open yard, and which will serve for evening lectures, tea meetings, and similar purposes, after dusk. On the intermediate floor, midway between the entrance and the great hall, rooms are let to various bodies, such as the Ragged School Union, the Country Towns Mission, and the Young Abstinents' Union. Access is also gained from this level to the gallery of the lower hall, which has entrances at every possible point. The great hall has undergone several important alterations. The steep and quite unnecessary rise of the area floor has been reduced, so that the back seats are lowered by four feet, leaving a lofty space beneath the end gallery, opposite the organ. Windows that have been obscured are now restored to their right use; the walls have been redecorated, the chandeliers freshly lacquered, and the whole aspect of the once dark and dingy interior brightened and rendered pleasant. Most praiseworthy of all the improvements, however, is that by which eleven entrances are given to this hall, instead of the seven which formerly admitted slow-moving crowds. A council-room, approached from the grand staircase, has been obtained by the appropriation of a chamber which had been let to the Exeter Hall Hotel, and used as a private theatre. The alterations have been executed by Messrs. Higgs and Hill, the builders, under the architect's personal directions.

A small volume, entitled "Exeter Hall and its Associations," by F. Morell Holmes, is published this week by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. It narrates the founding, building, and opening, on March 29, 1831, of this important place of meeting for religious and philanthropic societies. The originator of the scheme was Mr. J. S. Brooks; but Captain Pownall, late chairman of the Middlesex magistrates, Admiral Lord Gambier, Sir G. H. Rose, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Henry Drummond, and others, took an active part in it. The name was derived from the site, having anciently been part of the garden of Exeter House, belonging to the elder branch of the Cecils, Earls of Exeter (their present rank is Marquis), who inherited it from Queen Elizabeth's great Minister, Lord Burleigh. Old Exeter 'Change, demolished in 1829, took its name from the same circumstance. Mr. F. M. Holmes's little book relates also the most interesting courses of public meetings held in Exeter Hall to promote special undertakings in the past fifty years, such as those of the Anti-Slavery movement, the Temperance Reform, the Ragged School Union, the Bible Society, Foreign Missions, and, lastly, the Young Men's Christian Association.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 20, 1871) with a codicil (dated July 10, 1873) of the Right Hon. Alexander William Crawford, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Lord Lindsay, and Baron Wigan, late of Haigh Hall, Lancashire, who died on Dec. 13 last, at the Villa Palmieri, Florence, was proved on the 28th ult. by James Ludovic, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Margaret, Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, whom he appoints sole guardian of his infant children, £3000 and his furniture and effects at Brook-street; he makes up her annual income to £5000; and she is also to have the use during her life of the Villa Palmieri, with the farm lands, furniture, and fittings, as purchased by him from the Grand Duchess of Tuscany; his house, No. 47, Brook-street, and his plate and diamonds (with their settings); subject thereto, the said villa and furniture, house, plate, and diamonds are given to his said son. To each of his daughters he leaves £300; to his cousin, Miss Catherine Hepburn Lindsay, an annuity of £500; to his brothers, General the Hon. James Lindsay and Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay, some shares in the Wigan Coal and Iron Company; and a large number of shares in the same company have been settled. The residue of his real and personal estate is left to his said son.

The will (dated March 8, 1877) of Mr. John Chavo Luxmoore, late of Gloucester-square, who died on Jan. 10 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Charles Manby Nainby, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the London Homoeopathic Hospital; £200 each to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Exeter, and the Blind Institution, Exeter; and legacies to friends and servants. The residue of his real and personal estate is directed to be held upon trust for his grandson, William Chavo Nainby, for life, and then for his children or other issue, as he shall by deed or will appoint. He provides that his said grandson shall take the name and arms of Luxmoore.

The will (dated Jan. 13, 1881) of Mr. Thomas Bullock, late of Fern Lodge, in the parish of Handsworth, Staffordshire, who died on Feb. 8 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by his sons Thomas Bullock and William Henry Bullock, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator devised and bequeathed unto his said sons, Thomas Bullock and William Henry Bullock, all his freehold and copyhold lands and real estate, and also all his leasehold estate, and all his money, securities for money, shares, and personal estate, upon trust for realisation and conversion; and, after payment of certain pecuniary legacies, and particularly legacies to the children of his deceased daughter, Caroline Millichamp, upon trust as to the residue, to divide the same into five parts—one fifth to each of his sons, Thomas Bullock, Alfred Bullock, and William Henry Bullock; and as to the two remaining fifths, upon trust for his two married daughters, Ann Maria Proctor and Emily Louisa Walker, and their respective children. As to his freehold hereditaments and works in Cleveland-street, Birmingham, the testator gave to his sons Thomas and William Henry (who then occupied the same) the option of purchasing them at a valuation to be made by a surveyor named by him in his will.

The will (dated April 23, 1879) of Mr. Grosvenor Hodgkinson, late of Newark-on-Trent, Notts, who died on Feb. 14 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Mrs. Alice Hodgkinson, the widow, and Grosvenor Hodgkinson and Robert Hodgkinson, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. All his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property the testator leaves upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his three sons, Grosvenor, Robert, and George. To his son George he bequeaths £6500; to his sons Grosvenor and Robert, £5300 each; and to his daughters, Alice and Julia, £5000 each. A sum of £20,000 is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death further legacies of £5000 each are bequeathed thereout to his said daughters, and the remainder of the said sum is given to his three sons. The residue of the personality he gives to his wife.

The will and codicil (both dated Feb. 27, 1877) of Mr. Charles Rivers Freeling, late of New-square, Lincoln's-inn, and of No. 6, Cambridge-square, who died on Dec. 21 last, were proved on the 3rd ult. by George Augustus Luard and Lestock Robert Erskine, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. After making some bequests, the testator leaves the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for all his children by his late wife, Mrs. Emma Amelia Freeling, the children by his first wife having been already provided for.

The will (dated July 19, 1880) of Mr. John Cousen, late of Holmesdale-road, South Norwood, who died on Dec. 26 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Lumb Stocks and Arthur Stocks, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. There are considerable legacies to relatives and others, and the residue of his property the testator divides between his brother and certain of his nephews and nieces.

The will (dated Jan. 13, 1880) with two codicils (dated Jan. 15, 1880, and Jan. 19, 1881) of Miss Lucy Walker, late of Percy Villa, Buckingham-road, Brighton, who died on Feb. 7 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by Miss Hannah Walker, the niece, and John Grundy Thompson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. Among numerous other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths nineteen guineas each to the Trinitarian Bible Society, the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Church Missionary Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the London City Mission, the Home for Fallen Women, Easton-road; the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Brighton; the Commemora Schools, West of Ireland; and the Institution for Homeless Boys and Girls, in connection with Dr. Barnardo. The residue of the personality she gives to her said niece.

The will (dated Feb. 8, 1881) of Lord William Pitt Lennox, late of No. 34, Hans-place, who died on Feb. 18 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Charles Lennox Peel and Harvey Ranking, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator leaves one third of his real and personal estate to his son, William Robert Lennox, and two thirds to his wife, Lady Maria Jane Lennox.

The will (dated Jan. 6, 1876) of Mr. Henry Hill, late of No. 52, Queen's-gate-terrace, Kensington, who died on Feb. 1 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Martin, P.C., James Williamson, jun., and Henry Wood Hill and George Wood Hill, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £7000. There are bequests of considerable amount in favour of his wife and his seven children, and legacies to his executors, Sir Samuel Martin and Mr. Williamson, for their trouble; the testator directs his real estate to be sold, and the net proceeds are to be applied in aid of the personality in payment of the legacies. The residue of his property is to be divided equally between his four sons, Henry, George, Thomas, and John.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Monday next.



REOPENING OF EXETER HALL BY THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

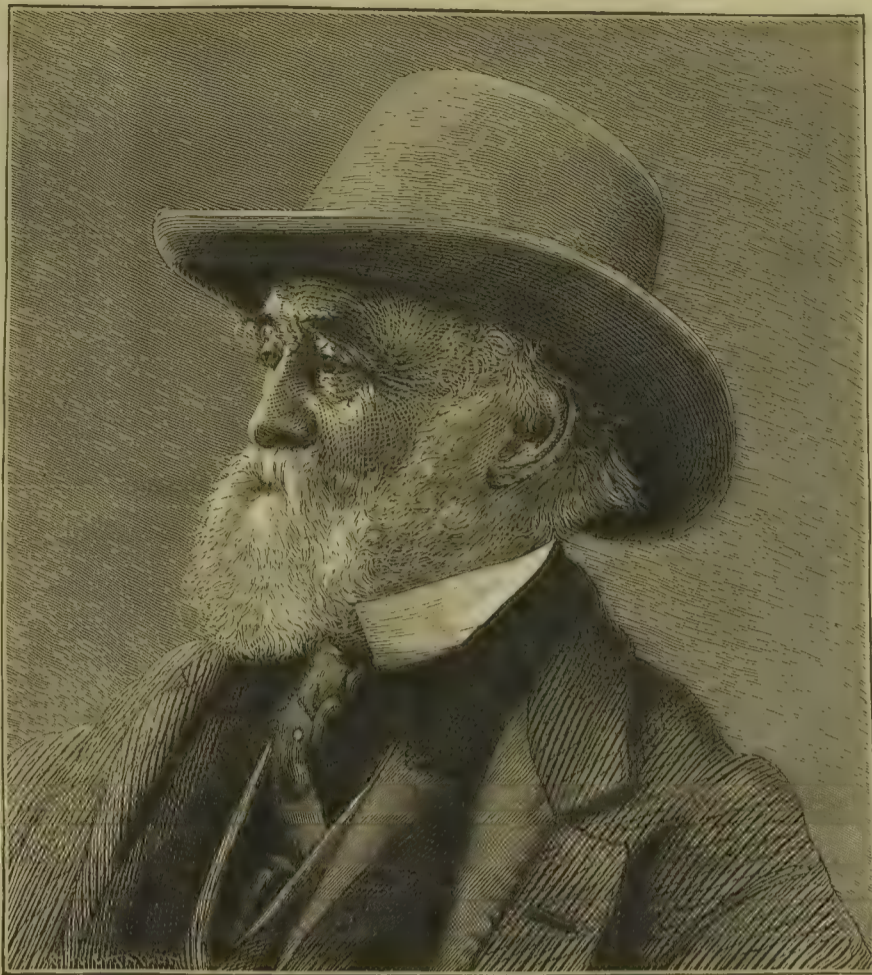
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT.

Mr. Knight, whose death we have already announced, was chiefly known as an able portrait-painter, especially successful with male sitters; but early in his career he painted many genre and historical subjects in the somewhat conventional style of the day. The artist was a son of Knight, the comedian, and was born at Stratford, in 1803. He began life as a clerk in a merchant's office; but on the failure of the firm, having shown some love of drawing, he was placed by his father for a time under the late Mr. Sass and Mr. G. Clint. He began to exhibit about 1826; was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1836, a full Member in 1844; and two years after was appointed secretary to that body, a post he resigned in 1873. Since then the Academicians have appointed a lay secretary, and, in view of the varied duties of the post and the scholarship requisite, particularly since the Academy has undertaken the annual exhibition of Old Masters, they have, no doubt, done wisely.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by the Imperial Photographic Company, Baker-street.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT
IN THE CITY.

The rival systems of electric light apparatus, respectively produced by the Anglo-American Brush Company and by Messrs. Siemens, of Woolwich, have been put on trial in the City streets, beginning with the Thursday night of last week. A third system, that of the Electric Generator and Light Company (Louth's), will be tried in Southwark. The Thames Embankment has long been lighted by the Jablockhoff system, and the British Electric Light Company has recently provided a fine illumination for the Cannon-street railway terminus, quite equal to that at Charing-cross. It is claimed for



THE LATE MR. J. P. KNIGHT, R.A.

both of the systems tried last week in the City that they possess special advantages. The Siemens lamps, suspended from the tall latticed iron poles, are so constructed to take carbons of sufficient length to last eighteen hours without renewal. Each great lamp, such as those at the Mansion House, is fed by its own dynamo-electric machine, separate conductors being led from the machines to each lamp, while the twenty-eight smaller lights are arranged in four groups of seven lights each, and fed from two alternate current machines, each supplying two groups, or fourteen lights. The Siemens lights are supplied from works erected in Old Swan-lane. To prevent as far as possible any risk of accident, the communicating wires have been laid in cast-iron pipes, and the generating engines are divided into two equal groups, each of which is driven by a steam-engine. A third steam-engine is kept as a reserve. The Brush system requires for the lighting of its section of the City, including thirty-two lamps, only two "generating" machines of its own special kind, and works the whole of it from the Victoria Works, Vine-street, York-road, Lambeth. It is also claimed for the Brush system that, although the initial cost of "plant" may be large, the yearly cost of working will not exceed that of gas. The "double-rod" Brush lamp has two sets of carbons, one set being automatically lit after the other is consumed. This lamp will last for sixteen hours, and if three sets of carbons were introduced would last for twenty-four hours. In cost, as in method, the competing systems vary greatly. The estimates of the three contracting companies are for a year's lighting of almost equal areas as follows:—The Brush system, £1410; the Siemens, £3720; and the Louth, £2930, all these charges including those of installation. The City authorities have decided on a year's trial of these systems.

Our Illustration shows the scene in



THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

front of the Mansion House, where the combined effect of Siemens Brothers' three lofty lamps—each 75 ft. high and of 2000 or 3000 candle power—shed a splendid effulgence on the surrounding area, and brought out with startling effect the architectural features of the Royal Exchange, the Bank, and the Mansion House. For a while there was scarcely a perceptible flickering of the large lights, but subsequently some amount of unsteadiness was shown, though not to any serious extent. The lighting by Siemens' system extended from London Bridge, by King William-street, and the Poultry, to the middle of Cheapside, and to Guildhall; and that of the Brush Company from the middle of Cheapside, through St. Paul's Churchyard, down Ludgate-hill, and by New Bridge-street to Blackfriars Bridge. The Lontin system, which is to be displayed on the night of May 1, will extend from Southwark Bridge, up Queen-street, along Queen Victoria-street in one direction, and along Mansion House-street, in the other.

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the governors and subscribers to the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum was held on Thursday week at the office of the charity, 18, Newgate-street. Mr. William Morley, chairman of the managing committee, presided. The committee of management, in their report, acknowledge a great increase of public support. The fourth dinner in aid of the funds of the institution produced a net result of over £1788. The report of the managing committee further stated that the general appearance of the institution, the exhibitions of needlework, boot-making, tailoring, &c., met with the warmest commendation of the Royal and other visitors. The number of children admitted during the past year was 37. Of these 33 were admitted by election and 4 by presentation. During the year 28 boys and 14 girls left the home to take situations provided for them.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The continued absence of Lord Beaconsfield through grave indisposition from the House of Lords gave peculiar significance to the brisk encounter between Earl Cairns and the Earl of Kimberley on Thursday week. Peace with the Boers was the "horse of battle," and the ex-Lord Chancellor led the charge.



Now, Earl Cairns in robe and wig and Earl Cairns in mufti (as here limned) are two different personages. As guardian of "the Queen's conscience" and solemn maintainer of a host of precedents and customs, a Lord Chancellor as he sits with more or less dignity on the woolsack, seems to have a close affinity to the sedate occupants of the episcopal benches. But in a frock-coat, and in Opposition, Earl Cairns can evidently hit out straight from the shoulder with a freedom hardly compatible with the wearing of a sombre silk gown. As Lord Selborne admitted at the sitting in question, Earl Cairns is a "master of the art of minute, destructive criticism." His natural acuteness, his remarkably lucid style and clear enunciation, gave incisive force to the lively attack he delivered against the Government, apropos of their rather shilly-shally proceedings with regard to the Transvaal. His speech, too long by half, was at the same time effective as a bid for the leadership of the Conservative Party; and would have been a complete success had he not, as Lord Kimberley adroitly pointed out, avoided the important fact that it was the late Administration which threw upon the present Ministry the burden of the Transvaal difficulty. The Colonial Secretary pleaded that Sir O. Lanyon and Sir George Colley told him "up to the last moment that things were quieting down, and that there was reason to believe all our difficulties would disappear." Which Ministerial excuse for the unfortunate Boer War being a surprise, the Government ought assuredly to make Ministers more careful in the selection of capable and trustworthy representatives abroad.

Lord Cranbrook, Lord Northbrook, the Lord Chancellor, and the Marquis of Salisbury also took vigorous part in the Transvaal debate in the Lords; and this set assault on the Ministry, combined with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's notice on the same subject in the Commons, point clearly to the use of the Boer charger as a stalking-horse against the Government. Earl Granville's absence (through that fashionable complaint, a cold) has naturally prevented foreign questions from being general. Noble Lords have fallen back, as they did last Tuesday, on such topics as exits from London theatres (the Lord Chamberlain's confidence in the adequateness of which will not be widely shared), and Army Reorganisation, Lord Abinger's practical recommendation with regard to which deserved something more direct in the way of reply than H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge's resurrection of a Mansion-House speech.

The Lower House has once more to deal with the unpalatable case of Mr. Bradlaugh. The Judges on Appeal having decided in favour of Mr. Clarke, who claimed the penalty against Mr. Bradlaugh for having voted in Parliament without taking the oath, the junior member for Northampton was thereby unseated. Whereupon, Mr. Labouchere on the Friday moved that a new writ should be issued for the borough. Sir Richard Cross endeavoured to throw the onus of the proceedings on the Government. But the Attorney-General was ready for him. Sir Henry James (outlined as he sits on the centre of the Treasury bench) is prompt to rise, and by clear thought expressed in plain speech clear the mists with which a controversial matter is oft-times veiled. The Attorney-General in this instance made it evident that the Government had done nothing one way or the other with regard to this delicate subject. Sir Stafford Northcote did not see how the issue of the writ could be opposed. Mr. Gorst, however, made the motion the grounds of a fresh attack on the Ministry, whom Mr. Gladstone neatly defended in a light and jocose vein. The upshot was that the writ was issued. To-day the new election takes place, with



the probable results of Mr. Bradlaugh's re-election and the placing of the House on the horns of the same dilemma that perplexed us nearly a twelvemonth ago.



and emphatically insisted a spade should be called a spade, or, in other words, this American adulterated butter should be named "Butterine or Oleomargarine." Nevertheless, the resolution was negatived by 75 to 59 votes.

The Prime Minister had on Monday merely a plain, unvarnished tale to tell. Yet there was the usual brilliant and crowded House to hear Mr. Gladstone's masterly financial statement as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Budget speech lasted a little over two hours. The right hon. gentleman's proposals were of a far more moderate nature than those he made last year. He indulged in a pleasant play of fancy when he compared Burton beer to nectar, an allusion which drew sympathetic laughter from the majority. Figures were handled with all the old familiar dexterity.

The past year's revenue was £81,041,000 instead of £82,696,000, as estimated, the great increase coming from the Post Office and similarly fruitful sources. The conversion of the Malt Duty into a Beer Tax had not been immediately successful; but this text gave Mr. Gladstone an opportunity to refer, in a light and amusing strain, to "Mum" as a mysterious liquid that puzzled the Excise. The National Debt had been reduced last year by £7,000,000. By converting short annuities into long annuities the Debt would be reduced by 1906 to the amount of £60,000,000. Plunging into current figures, the Premier estimated the expenditure for 1881-2 at £84,705,000, and the income at £85,990,000, leaving an apparent surplus of £1,285,000, which was reduced £100,000 by a loan to barracks. Taking a penny from the Income Tax (which would then stand at fivepence in the pound), the surplus would be converted into a deficit of £275,000. This would be met by a surtax of 4d. per gallon on foreign spirits; and a readjustment of the legacy duties by means of which the whole payments due to the State may be made at once on payment of an augmented 5 per cent probate duty and a 1½ per cent probate duty would take the place of the 1 per cent legacy duty. These and a few minor changes would transform the deficit into a surplus of £295,000. Such are the main features of this unsensational Budget, which Mr. Gladstone remarked, in conclusion, was his eleventh, and probably might be his last—a pathetic allusion which did not fail to elicit the sympathetic cheers of the House. It is needless to add that the Budget resolutions were agreed to.

It was fated that the Ministerial Land Bill for Ireland should not be introduced without a final flicker of Milesian excitement. Mr. T. P. O'Connor (perhaps the ablest of Mr. Parnell's lieutenants) on Tuesday provoked an animated discussion by animadverting upon the alleged unsatisfactory nature of Mr. Forster's answers, and by urging that the promised measure ought to be retrospective in its action. Mr. Forster, even Mr. Gladstone himself, Mr. Justin McCarthy, and Mr. Parnell carried on the debate, which ended, however, in a count-out.

On Wednesday, the Lords met for a few minutes to read the second time, but not without remonstrance, the Army Regulation and Discipline Bill. The chief business done in the Lower House was the second reading of Mr. Litton's bill for assimilating the Irish Lunacy Law to that of England.

Samples of the Easter and birthday cards issued this year by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. exhibit great taste and elegance of design. Some of the birthday cards have appropriate verses inscribed upon them.

An amateur performance will be given at Cromwell House on Monday, May 9, in aid of the new out-patient wing of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea. The pieces selected for representation are "Out of Sight," an operetta in one act, by Frederick Clay; and "Les Beaux Arts," a French comedieta, by Mrs. Freake.

The "Journeyman Butchers' Festival" took place at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, on Tuesday, when about 2000 were entertained to a "knife-and-fork" tea, at five o'clock p.m. A public meeting was held at seven o'clock, at which Mr. W. Cairns, M.P., who presided, Mr. H. Varley, Dr. Barnardo, and other gentlemen gave addresses. Mr. Spurgeon was absent owing to illness.

The Lord Mayor presided at the anniversary festival of the Field-lane Refugees and Homes affiliated therewith, held on Monday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern. About 150 guests sat down. The children, boys as well as girls, are maintained, clothed, and educated at the expense of the committee having the management of the institutions. It was stated that many thousands of destitute children and others had benefited by the philanthropic labours of the committee, who annually expend in their work about £7000. The greater part of which is supplied by subscriptions. At the conclusion of the festival, the secretary, Mr. Peregrine Platt, announced lists of subscriptions amounting to £1300, inclusive of £639 upon the chairman's list, and numerous gifts from the City companies. The neatly attired children from the schools, who were brought into the room prior to the proposal of the first toast, sang a selection of pieces in a pleasing manner.

HOME NEWS.

Mr. Flowers took his seat upon the bench of the new police court in Bow-street on Monday for the first time.

The Hull Cattle Market, which had been closed since the first week in February, was reopened for business on Tuesday.

An exhibition of building and decorative materials, on a plan similar to that which was successfully carried out last year, was opened on Monday at the Agricultural Hall.

Mr. Henry Riversdale Grenfell was on Tuesday elected Governor, and Mr. John Saunders Gilliat, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England for the ensuing year.

The quantity of gold coin in the Bank of England at present is greater than it has been for many years past, amounting to fifteen and a half millions.

We learn from the *City Press* that the commission has given the city companies a further extension of time until May 13 to make their reports.

The Rev. W. H. Jervis, Vicar of St. Paul's, Colchester, has, it is stated, succeeded in discovering the registration of the marriage of his grandfather, by which, if proved, he will be enabled to claim the title of Viscount St. Vincent.

Intelligence received at Dundee indicates that the Newfoundland seal fishery of the present year has been exceptionally successful. The value of the catches by Dundee vessels alone is estimated at £100,000.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will begin in London, on Thursday, June 23 next, the medical inspection taking place at the Academy on the previous day.

Lanhydrock House, near Bodmin, the seat of Lord Robartes, was almost totally destroyed by fire on Monday evening. The walls were hung with paintings by the first masters, many of which were lost.

Why water wood pavements? asks Mr. Hubbard, M.P., in the *Times*. There ought to be no dust on wood, and the surface could be better cleansed without water than with it, as the moistening only renders it slippery.

At the dinner in aid of the Princess Mary Village Homes for Girls, which took place at Willis's Rooms on Thursday week—the Duke of Connaught presiding—donations and subscriptions amounting to £3200 were announced.

The anniversary festival of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum at Lower Norwood was held last week at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. B. L. Cohen, supported by a large number of prominent friends of the institution. The subscriptions amounted to £3987.

The Drapers' Company have placed at the disposal of the London School Board, for competition this year, four scholarships of the average value of thirty pounds per annum each, and tenable for four years. Two of them will be offered to boys and two to girls.

The annual banquet of the Institute of Civil Engineers was held last Saturday, Mr. Abernethy presiding. Among the guests were Lord Kimberley, Lord Derby, Mr. J. Russell Lowell, American Minister, Lord John Manners, and the Lord Mayor.

The Duchess of Manchester distributed the prizes to the successful competitors of the 21th Middlesex Volunteers yesterday (Friday) afternoon at the Cannon-street Hotel; and the Lord Mayor presides this (Saturday) afternoon at the annual distribution of prizes to the 2nd London Volunteers.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, in the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, sent for Charlotte Pickens, the young woman who acted so courageously in attempting to secure Williams, the perpetrator of the Kensington outrage, and ordered her to receive a reward of £10.

Judgment was given yesterday week on the Wigan election petition. Mr. Powell, the sitting member, was unseated, and ordered to pay his own costs and those of the petitioners, the latter not to exceed £2000. The Judges exculpated Mr. Powell from any personal participation in corrupt practices, but stated that "gross corruption" had prevailed at the election.

At a conference held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Saturday last under the presidency of the Mayor, it was resolved to celebrate the centenary of the birth of George Stephenson in that town on June 9, and that the leading feature of the commemoration should be the erection of a Stephenson College, in connection with the University of Durham.

By order of the Government, Lancaster Castle was yesterday week taken possession of by the military authorities as the new military prison for the north of England. The southern portion of the prison buildings will be used for military prisoners, and the northern portion—the old part of the prison—for civil prisoners.

Mr. Fawcett, in a special circular to the Post-Office telegraphists, draws attention to the misrepresentations which have been made respecting the interview on the 15th ult. Whilst expressing his strong disapprobation of the tone which has been adopted, he intimates that he will not allow this to prevent him from doing full justice to the case generally.

A demonstration, attended by between two and three thousand people, was held in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon, when a resolution was carried protesting against the action of the Middlesex magistrates in having issued an order to prevent religious services on Sunday in the Metropolitan Music-Hall.

Mr. John Brett, Major-General Augustus Henry Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers, and the Rev. George Rawlinson, Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, were on Tuesday elected by the committee to be members of the Athenæum Club, under rule 2, which provides for the admission of persons eminent in literature, science, or art, or for public services.

The Japanese model exhibited at the Royal School of Art-Needlework, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, by Messrs. Liberty and Co., of Regent-street, is fitted together, as is always the case with Japanese Houses, entirely without nail or rivet. It is that portion of a Japanese house called the "Chajasaki"—i.e., the room reserved for specially favoured guests or friends.

On Thursday week an evening assembly was held at Exeter Hall in commemoration of the seventeenth anniversary of the Home for Little Boys, near Farningham, Kent. The charity provides homes for 300 little homeless boys, who are received under ten years of age from all parts of the kingdom. They are either absolutely without shelter or are in danger of falling into crime. There are ten separate homes, where the boys are boarded and lodged in families, each under the care of a Christian man and his wife. They receive a good elementary education, and are trained to industrial work, being, above all, grounded in religious principles. In connection with the ten homes are schools, workshops, bakehouse, swimming-bath, cottage infirmary, the chapel, reading-room and library, together with an "Old Boys' Lodge." The great hall was crowded in all parts, the Earl of Aberdeen, with whom was the Countess, presiding.

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HERALDS OF SPRING.

Once more the season has come round when, in the midst of the busy, toiling city, comes a cry that carries us away from brick and mortar, dust and smoke, to quiet country lanes, and purring streams, and banks "whereon the wild thyme blows." London cries, as a rule, are not much like angel voices, and are scarcely such as to lull one back into dreams of innocence and childhood; yet who has not been refreshed, while passing through the busy streets, with hearing the simple words, "Violets, sweet violets!" and "Primroses, fresh gathered!"

We suppose there are some, though we can hardly believe it, of whom it might be said—

A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.

But, surely, there can be very few among us to whom this darling of the spring is nothing more than a common little yellow wilding. Who for a moment stops to compare its pale loveliness with the blushing splendour of, say, a summer rose, or the faint perfume of the one with the voluptuous fragrance of the other? 'Tis not for its beauty, though it is fair enough, nor for its perfume, though it is sweet enough, that we so dearly love our primrose. 'Tis because of its being one of the "earliest nurslings of the spring," and because around it cling a hundred tender associations born of love and hope, and of childhood's far-off days. It is pre-eminently the flower of spring. The gentle snowdrop, that braved the sleet and cold of February, was a harbinger of the joyous season, but died, alas, before spring had really come to stay with us. And the nodding daffodils, which met with proud defiance the north-east blasts of early March, are already beginning to wither. The crocuses, too, are drooping, and all the early bulbs of our gardens. Very sweet and dear to us are those earliest blossoms of the infant year; but we look upon them rather as brave-hearted heralds of the Spring, than associate them with the fresh young Spring herself.

On the more sheltered of our mossy banks primroses and sweet violets have been blooming sparingly for some weeks past; but it is now, when March is just over, when "the tyrannous breathing of the north"—which, as Shakespeare touchingly tells us, "checks all our buds from blowing"—is nearly spent, and when coquettish April, with her smiles and tears, has come, that the primroses burst forth in all their fresh loveliness. Wherever the soil is congenial, we find the sweet pale things in rich profusion; in the shade of groves, whose budding trees are all but bursting into leaf; on sloping mossy banks; under the hawthorn hedges, which are now fast becoming tinged with green; on the moist margin of the bubbling brook and winding river; in field and wood, and by the lane-side. There is a peculiar charm in coming upon one solitary little tuft of primroses, all by itself; but so delicate is the perfume of the sulphur-hued blossoms, it almost escapes us where there is only a single tuft. In those more favoured spots, however, where primroses carpet the sloping banks as thickly as buttercups in June, where else in Nature's vast domain shall we find the air laden with more delicious fragrance? How prettily, too, the pale petals of the primrose contrast with the beautifully cut leaves, which in the balmy spring mornings, when the dew is still fresh upon them, seem to have been embossed afresh in the night-time by some of the merry little sprites of Mab and Oberon.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Our further illustrations of the recent campaign on the border of the Transvaal, in the northernmost part of Natal, are chiefly supplied by the sketches of Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist; but we present another sketch by Captain Ernest Thurlow, of the 60th Rifles, third battalion, who accompanied the Natal Field Force in the advance of Sir George Colley's troops from Newcastle to Mount Prospect, when preparing for renewed operations against the Boers' position at Laing's Neck. Captain Thurlow furnished us with the distant view of Laing's Neck, and of the scene of the unsuccessful British attack on Jan. 28, which appeared in our last week's paper, and which he sketched from the camp at Mount Prospect, three miles and a half south of Laing's Neck.

The sketch by our own Special Artist, engraved for this Number of the *Illustrated London News*, is that of a view from the heliograph station on the hill above Fort Amiel, at Newcastle, looking northward to the advanced camp at Mount Prospect, four miles beyond the Ingogo river and the hill called Schain's Hoogte, where the second fight of the late campaign, on Feb. 8, was fought by Sir George Colley with a view to clear the road behind him, and to protect his communications with Newcastle.

It will be remembered that, about that time, the Boers were supposed to be threatening Newcastle, and some parties of them had been seen, it was said, far to the south of that town, in the neighbourhood of the Biggarsberg range of hills, which is crossed by the road from Ladysmith to Newcastle, half way between these two places, and twenty miles from either town. The 97th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Browne, was therefore charged with the defence of the Neck or Pass over the Biggarsberg. One of our Special Artist's Sketches represents the head-quarters of the regiment at this place, with the earthworks and shelter trenches they constructed to fortify the position, and with a waggon convoy, under escort, passing on the road to Newcastle.

The remaining sketch, by Captain E. Thurlow, shows an incident of the march up, from Pietermaritzburg to Newcastle, on Jan. 16, in crossing the Ingangua river, near the last-named place. This river, like many others on the high roads of South Africa, is yet unbridged, and is usually crossed by a ford, or "drift," as they call it in that country. But after heavy rain, as it then rises very quickly, a "pont" is used, with ropes pulled by men over the water, to convey waggons, horses, and passengers to the opposite bank. Upon this occasion, it seems, a chain broke and the pont was upset, with a laden waggon upon it, which was thrown into the river. A great part of the contents of the waggon, bags and bundles, could be saved by the men, some of whom swam out for that purpose. Such rough experiences are common enough in ordinary South African travelling.

An "Eye-witness," writing to one of the Capetown papers, gives the following details of the fight on the Ingogo, otherwise called that of Schain's Hoogte:—"On Tuesday morning, the 8th, General Colley moved out from the camp with five companies of the 60th Rifles, numbering 500 men, two field and two mountain guns, and a detachment of mounted men patrol led the road. To cover the passage over the river Ingogo a company of the 60th, with two mountain guns, was left on a commanding height; the rest of the column crossed the river and passed on to a ridge of hills, from which a large body of the enemy were then seen, about 400 yards off. The 60th Rifles extended in skirmishing order, and took up position along the ridge, whilst the main body made for and obtained position of a plateau, about four acres of flat land. In the meantime the Boers, numbering about one hundred horsemen, extended along a ridge rather lower than that taken

up by the British. The nine-pounder field-pieces opened fire, but were not of much use, the elevation being too high, but the fire had the effect of causing the Boers at once to relinquish their position and rush to the nearest dongas for shelter. The Rifles then opened fire, and the nine-pounders still continued in action. The Boers having gained the shelter of the dongas, replied with a heavy fusillade, directing the principal part of their fire upon the artillerymen, and both horses and men began to fall rapidly. Captain Grier was killed early in the action, and Lieutenant Parsons, who thereupon took charge of the guns, behaved with the greatest coolness. At first the Boers had only attacked from three sides, but about two hours after the commencement of the fight they gradually got to the remaining side and kept up a dropping fire. The General and his staff were in the middle of the hill, where few shots reached. The Boers kept up a hot fire during the afternoon, receiving reinforcements from time to time, while our men looked in vain for the remainder of their men, with the two seven-pounders, to come to their assistance. The artillery, being stationed within 500 yards of the Boer position, suffered severely. Men dropped very fast, although the limber and dead horses were taken advantage for the cover they afforded. At four o'clock in the afternoon a heavy thunderstorm came on. The sufferings of the wounded, who were lying out in the open and were sadly in want of water, were very great. From four to six o'clock the Boers kept up a telling fire, inasmuch that it was dangerous to show above ground, and men were shot in a recumbent position. Lieutenant Parsons was wounded whilst walking towards the guns for the purpose of giving an order, and the 60th Rifles were obliged to supply the place of gunners as man after man was hit. For six hours this kind of warfare was carried on, the British troops having no chance against the Boers in the way of shooting, the aim of the latter being particularly deadly. Darkness was now coming on, and as the ammunition of the British was running short, whilst the Boers were constantly receiving supplies from their camp, it was determined to retreat. At nine p.m. the retreat was commenced, and a terrible time it seems to have been. Seven of the 60th Rifles are reported to have been drowned in recrossing the Ingogo, and the survivors did not reach camp until seven o'clock on the following morning. About fifty wounded were brought in; but three times that number were left upon the field, and as soon as possible assistance was sent forward under a flag of truce. The British troops are reported to have behaved with great gallantry; but they were too few in number to do anything more than hold their own, whilst their fire was never at any moment so effective as that of the enemy. It is estimated that about 1000 Boers were engaged."

We have little authentic news from the Transvaal, since the Boers dispersed at Laing's Neck and returned to their homes. The British soldiers who were prisoners of war have, of course, been released and come down to Natal; they state that they were kindly treated. Sir Evelyn Wood has gone up to Pretoria, where he will be joined by the two other Commissioners, Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir Henry de Villiers, to settle the affairs of the Transvaal. The Cape Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council have adopted an address of thanks to her Majesty for making peace with the Transvaal.

THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

"A Grape from a Thorn" continues to be the leading feature of the *Cornhill*, and is indeed a singularly graceful specimen of comedy in the form which comedy most affects in this age—the novel. The artist and author friends, the young lady whose charms seem likely to turn their friendship into rivalry, and the polished, worldly, but really affectionate father, are all typical figures of genteel comedy. There is comedy, too, in "Love the Debt," but the mixture of insolence and cowardice displayed by provincial magnates in electioneering matters is less agreeable than humorous. "A Poaching Adventure" is a well-told anecdote; there is picturesqueness in Mr. Symonds's sketches of winter life at Davos, and dignity in Mr. Gosse's "Timasitheos," though we do not understand his accentuation of Greek proper names. A paper on the forthcoming Census contains much seasonable information respecting the method of carrying it out—down to the difficulties likely to be experienced in enumerating such persons as usually reside in the open air, "and own dogs of much fierceness." Mr. A. C. Ewald effectually explodes all the stories respecting the *jeunesse orageuse* of Henry V., and seems to consider that he has rendered his memory a great service thereby. We always thought *melius sic panituisse quam non errasse*.

Macmillan has but one contribution likely to attract a wide interest—Mrs. Oliphant's recollections of Carlyle, with special reference to his own reminiscences. Mrs. Oliphant's recollections principally turn upon Mrs. Carlyle, and she is evidently rather amused and not a little taken aback by the ideal aspect in which she presented herself to her husband. We have no doubt that Mrs. Oliphant saw all of Mrs. Carlyle that an observant woman could see; but a certain lack of finer insight is apparent throughout her paper, and makes us suspect that much was hidden from her. Professor Gardner's Disney Lecture at Cambridge is a fine exposition of the service which archaeology can render to history. Mrs. Macdonnell tells the story of Lucretia Mott, one of the noblest of American female philanthropists; Mrs. Julian Marshall describes the operations of the People's Concert Society; and Mr. Odell offers a useful view of the present condition of the Free Libraries question.

Miss Helen Zimmern has found an attractive subject for *Fraser* in "Jewish Home Life," as illustrated in the fictions of Leopold Kompert. Kompert, a writer hitherto unknown in this country, appears to have displayed singular ability in grasping the various picturesque situations arising out of the peculiarities of the Jewish religion, or the relation of the Jews to their Christian neighbours, and working these up into stories which Miss Zimmern's lucid analysis satisfactorily prove to be of the highest merit. The paper is, moreover, most seasonable at the present revival of anti-Jewish intolerance. Mr. Lang's essay on Carlyle's Reminiscences deserves the palm among all which that publication has hitherto called forth. It neither strikes out novelties nor sets old truths in a new light, but is a model of sense, kindness, and justice. An official of the Indian uncovenanted service points out its grievances in a very temperate spirit, and offers several suggestions tending towards a reduction of the expense of administration in India. The monthly review of the political situation is chiefly remarkable for the statement that Mr. Gladstone's sympathies are with the more Conservative portion of his Cabinet.

Blackwood has several fair papers, but "The Private Secretary" continues the *pièce de résistance*, bright in style, lifelike in its portraits of character, and with enough of varied incident to keep the attention continually on the stretch. "Round Delia's Basket" is a pretty little comedy, not without a touch of pathetic interest. Vallombrosa is the subject of a fine sketch by W. W. Story, steeped in Italian colour and sunshine. General Shadwell's life of Lord Clyde is impartially

reviewed, with a full recognition of the superior judgment of Lord Canning. "Old Scottish Society," "Lighter Spanish Poetry," and "Freaks of the Telegraph" are all agreeable and entertaining contributions.

The leading article of the *Nineteenth Century* is one of great pith and moment, upon "The Military Impotence of Great Britain," by Captain Kirchhammer, of the Austrian general staff. Captain Kirchhammer tells us nothing that is not already well known to well-informed and reflecting persons, but his essay may be of much service in driving the mortifying truth home to the perception of persons who are neither. At the same time, the scope of his article being purely military, he omits the political and financial considerations which would make the strongest Continental Powers think twice before they quarrelled with England. Mr. Burt gives what is no doubt a very fair explanation of the general indifference of English working men to the Irish Land League agitation; and Mr. Matthew Arnold proposes two remedies for the present discontent, the expropriation of bad landlords and the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church. He does not sufficiently consider that the agitation is directed not against particular landlords, but against property in land altogether, and that the acceptance of a State provision is more likely to destroy than to confirm what remains of the Roman Church's influence over the Irish people. Lord Blandford, in a vigorous paper, assails feudal institutions altogether; and Lord Sherbrooke, condemning the recent resort to "urgency" in the Commons, advocates the *clôture* by a simple majority. Mr. Lionel Tennyson's article on the Persian Passion Play and Mr. Wedmore's account of Jacquemart are agreeable contributions to the æsthetic department of the periodical; and M. Janet's critique of Diderot is an almost unique example of a contribution to an English review being written in French.

Perhaps the most important among the varied contributions to the *Contemporary Review* is Mr. Blackley's damaging critique on Prince Bismarck's scheme of compulsory insurance. Mr. Blackley is himself well known as the advocate of a measure which might pass under the same designation, but with the all-important distinction that, while Mr. Blackley wishes to compel the working classes to insure themselves, Prince Bismarck would enact that they should be insured by others. The English critic shows clearly that, apart from its demoralising effect, this would produce a general fall in wages. Mr. Muskett gives a favourable account of "The Boers at Home," but predicts that the concession of their independence will lead to a general unsettlement of the Dutch colonists throughout South Africa. Oscar Meding, better known under his pseudonym of Samarow, contributes an interesting sketch of the late deposed King of Hanover, of some of his Ministers, and of the Hanoverian Government's relations with the German press. They have not as yet gone far enough to show what induced the King to commit the irretrievable mistake of siding with Austria. Mr. R. S. Poole treats the gradual elevation of woman among the Hebrews as a clue to the order and date of the Old Testament Scriptures. Mr. Heath's memoir of Edgar Quinet is too uniformly eulogistic, but is useful as introducing a distinguished and little-known writer to the English public. "A Study of Carlyle" is very well written, but merely repeats what students of Carlyle have generally said.

The same remark is applicable to Mr. J. C. Morison's review of Carlyle's Reminiscences in the *Fortnightly*, which is, however, redeemed from mediocrity by its peculiar depth and earnestness of feeling. Dr. Huefner's essay on the modern Italian poets deals principally with the new realistic school, which has rather an unpleasant smack of M. Zola, but whose chief, Carducci, appears capable of imparting a really classical stamp and polish to his verses. Mr. Morley's article on Ireland is less striking than might have been expected; but Mr. Courtney supplies some curious and suggestive statistics of the cost of the late General Election. The most remarkable paper in the number, however, is Sir John Lubbock's on Fruits and Seeds, popular in style, but most philosophical in substance, and, a novelty in the *Fortnightly*, illustrated with excellent cuts.

The American magazines are, as usual, exceedingly good. The literary standard of the *Atlantic Monthly* continues of a very high order, though there is no contribution so remarkable as the exposure of the mineral oil monopoly in the last number. Mrs. Moulton's sonnets are particularly beautiful. *Scribner's* and *Harper's*, relying rather upon their illustrations, have, nevertheless, much matter of excellent literary quality. In the former we notice especially two charming and exquisitely illustrated articles on the applicability of marine forms to decoration and on the Panegro terra-cottas, besides an interesting account of Father Hyacinthe. *Harper* has equally excellent papers on "Salisbury Cathedral," "The Green Mountains in Summer Time," and "Milwaukee." This capital of Wisconsin is undoubtedly a very fine city, and it is pleasant to learn that one great cause of its prosperity is its reputation for honesty.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Comet of a Season" is the chief attraction in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which also contains its usual share of bright gossiping papers; and one, Mr. Mew's essay on the interludes of Cervantes, which manifests considerable research. *Belgravia*, besides its serial stories, has one of Mr. Cobban's quaint and original tales. The Rev. James Christison's Adventure. "The Æsthetics in Parliament" is an amusing double-barrelled shot at "æsthetes" and the "Fourth Party," but is certainly overcharged. There is an interesting sketch of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, and Miss Hardy contributes a bright picture of "April Days in Colorado." There is nothing worthy of note in *Time*, except the ever fresh "Sophy." *Temple Bar's* serials, "Kith and Kin" and "The Freres," continue to rank among the best of current magazine fictions; and there are good papers on "Haroun Alraschid" and "Thackeray as a Poet." The most prominent feature in *London Society*, after the continuation of Mrs. Riddell's "Senior Partner," is a highly exciting story entitled "A Night Among the Nihilists." There are, however, other contributions of merit on subjects which have of late attracted more or less of public attention, such as "The Man of Ross," Berlioz, and the London Hospitals. *The Argosy*, *St. Nicholas*, and *The Theatre* maintain their accustomed standard of merit.

From Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin we have received the first part of an important work, *Picturesque America* (already noticed), a fit companion to their admirable *Picturesque Europe*; also *Illustrated British Ballads*, *Magazine of Art*, *Family Magazine*, *Old and New London*, *Old and New Edinburgh*, *Technical Educator*, *Longfellow's Poetical Works*, *Science for All*, *Familiar Wild Flowers*, an *Illustrated Book of the Dog*, the *Royal Shakespeare*, and *Cassell's Cookery*.

The Fashion Books include *Le Follet*, *The World of Fashion*, *Ladies' Gazette* of Fashion, *Myra's Journal*, *Myra's Mid-Monthly*, *Weldon's Ladies' Journal*, and *Household Journal*.

Among the other magazines and serial publications received are the *Art-Journal*, *Home* (with a pathetically-tender article to the memory of Joseph Hadley Riddell), *Good Words*, *Leisure Hour* (containing a duet for female voices by A. Sullivan, words by Tennyson), *Welcome*, *Month*, *Catholic Review*.

Universal Instructor, Tinsley's, St. James's, Churchman, first part of *Celebrities of the Day*, Burlington, Portfolio, Men of Mark, St. James's, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, North American Review, Calcutta Magazine (for March), first part of *Dictionary of Needlework*, Antiquary, Science Gossip, Modern Thought, and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Social Notes, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, and Union Jack.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF PAINTER-ETCHERS.

The greatly increased cultivation of etching in this country in recent years—due largely to the precept and example of Mr. Hamerton and Mr. Seymour Haden—has at length led to the formation of an exhibiting society that has opened its first display at the Hanover Gallery. The title, however, of "Painter-Etchers" which the society has adopted is, perhaps, a little illiberal, seeing that it implies a distinction that must exclude many celebrated etchers. The "painter-etcher" is one whose work is entirely autographic—that is to say, who, either being a painter or in the manner of a painter, produces his own conceptions or representations direct from nature, and does not copy or translate the works of other artists. The distinction is no doubt valid, but with important reservations. Setting aside original imaginative inventions (of which there are few nowadays in any branch of art) the same faculties, or nearly so, are employed in copying or translating a picture or other work of art into black and white, as in copying or translating nature. And, in point of fact, there are many etchings from works of art infinitely more artistic than many etchings from nature. A distinction that virtually depreciates and practically rejects from an exhibition of etchings reproductions such as those by Jacquemart, Bracquemond, Rajon, Flameng, Waltner, and many others, seems to be somewhat pretentious and ill-advised. The term came from France, but its legitimate meaning and scope have been much exaggerated by those who seek to give to etching itself a much higher importance than its very limited resources (compared with other branches of art) warrant. The same narrow perverid admiration of the art has led to the placing of an absurd value on the accidental strokes and blots of the amateur, and the baldest hieroglyphics of the more expert, on the ground of their supposed "suggestiveness;" while the most pregnant and perfect work of the master has been voted wanting in artistic impulse and spontaneity. Depend upon it, however, that in a great majority of cases the suggestiveness of a work of art depends rather on the degree of knowledge, memory, and sympathetic insight that the spectator brings to it, rather than on latent meanings only half articulated by the artist. A person ignorant of art may derive a more vivid impression of reality from a child's caricature on a wall, than from an etching by Rembrandt himself—who, by-the-way, was always definite and accurate and complete in the essential details.

The council of the new society is announced as "Provisional"—which explains, we presume, the absence of some well-known names, even among the painter-etchers. However, the present council includes Messrs. Hamerton, Seymour Haden, Ernest George, Heywood Hardy, J. C. Hook, Colin Hunter, Professor Legros, R. W. Macbeth, J. Tissot, and other distinguished etchers, several of whom, however, do not exhibit, or only send one or two works—probably owing to the hurried formation of the society. For the same reason, doubtless, a considerable number of the works are not new to the public. But it is announced that in future exhibitions the works must not have been previously exhibited or published. The artists of the Council whose names we have given are well represented (with the exception of Mr. Hamerton, who is absent), but we may assume that their styles are too familiar to require minute discrimination. We may observe in passing that it is interesting to note how differently sometimes a given artist's temperament manifests itself in etching and painting. Mr. Hook, for instance, is far more careful, not to say laboured, than might be expected; while Mr. Colin Hunter is even more vigorous, graphic, and to us even more fully descriptive in etching, than when he relies upon the artifices to which he resorts in oil. Other English or naturalised artists who take a prominent position are Messrs. Herkomer, Batley (designs for decoration), C. O. Murray, Otto Weber, R. S. Chatterock, C. W. Cope, T. I. Dalgleish, C. J. Watson, D. Law, J. C. Hodgson, the brothers Slcombe, W. Burgess, J. H. Bradley, T. Ellis, C. W. Sherborne, H. Helmick, A. H. Haig, C. W. Mansel Lewis, G. P. Jacob Hood, J. Mac Whirter, &c. Mr. Alma Tadema sends an etching of early date we suppose; and by Mr. G. F. Watts there is a small portrait of Mr. Legros, which may be commended to those etchers who seem to imagine that the art is an affair of haphazard, fortuitous scribbling. There is also a large contingent of etchings by American artists—many of them of much merit. Lastly, the works by foreign artists are numerous, and generally excellent; indeed, they force the conclusion upon us that, despite recent progress, our school is still far behindhand in the draughtsmanship that forms the only basis for good etching. We have space only to refer to the productions of Messrs. O. Bacher, F. Duvaneck, L. Richeton, L. L'Hermitte, A. Ballin, P. Renouard, J. L. Meissonier, F. Buhot, A. Lançon, C. S. de Gravesande, M. L. Menpes, &c.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The exhibition at Suffolk-street continues the improvement perceptible in the recent displays of this society; and in the hanging of the pictures we do not observe such flagrant instances of disregard of relative merit as on some former occasions. By a more liberal admission of new members, the exhibitions gain both in merit and variety; new tendencies among our younger painters are now as fully illustrated as at the Dudley Gallery, and once more this society is becoming a useful auxiliary to, and feeder of, the Royal Academy. In saying thus much we would not be understood to depreciate the members of longer standing. These favourites of the middle-class amateurs have done good service, if only in pointing the way to new efforts, and other and higher aims. It is, however, not necessary for us at each new show in these rooms to discuss styles or manners that are familiar to every frequenter of the gallery. We all know, for instance, what to expect from Mr. G. Cole, still an able landscape-painter (who sends a large single picture, No. 118); or from Mr. Peel (who is best represented in No. 554); or from Mr. Cobbett, with his picturesque groups of rustic lasses set in appropriate backgrounds; or from the brothers Holmes, with their child subjects and similar surroundings—Mr. George Holmes having, however, a rather stronger picture than usual, showing a girl laden with a couple of fox-hound pups (161); or from Mr. Woolmer, with his fantastic world of all jewelled colours peopled by nymphs, or what not, yet who has a very rare decorative gift; or from Messrs. Ludovici, who, if they draw from fancy as well as nature, have an artistic feeling for colour; or from Mr.

Hayllar, with his jovial farmers and large-eyed beauties; or from Messrs. Patten, Wyburd, J. Morgan—who, by-the-way, has betaken himself to the fields, without, we are bound to say, a very happy result; and the younger members, W. L. Wyllie, and G. S. Walters. There are little pictures, too, of more than ordinary prettiness by Messrs. Haynes King, T. Roberts, and Mann, the characteristics of which will likewise suggest themselves.

But whatever indulgence may be due to some of these painters it is clear that the conventionality chargeable to several of them has not yet shown itself in most of the more recently elected members of their body. These have gone directly to nature, and if they only give us simple transcripts, those transcripts have the charm of freshness and fidelity. Take, for example, Mr. Stuart Lloyd's pleasant outlook over the sea, from a bank of flowers and weeds, "where once a garden grew" (136); or Mr. Yeend King's powerfully coloured view of a stream in a wood (181); or Mr. W. H. Bartlett's scene on the West Coast of Ireland (169), which is very noticeable for its truth and daylight effect. And with these may be associated the landscapes of F. Hines, Sir Robert Collier—"Last Sunrises, Rosenlauri" (295), T. F. Goodall, A. F. Grace, A. de Breanski, and L. Rivers. The landscape by the last (a name new to us), called "Where Gipsies Congregate" (444), representing a level heath with a narrow band of clouds along the horizon, lit by the sunken sun, is remarkable for breadth, and it seems to us a work of great promise. Mr. H. H. Canty's contributions are also fresh and vigorous, and he is equally at home in figures and landscape. His "Whither?" (173)—a little girl gazing seaward from the steps of a jetty, is, besides, pleasant in idea. A higher indefinable sentiment with chastened colour distinguish Mr. J. E. Grace's landscape, No. 43. But for beauty of colour there is little here to compare with a small landscape with figures (43), by W. E. Symonds.

Another important new element is brought into the society by painters of the Scotch school. We had not seen anything by Mr. J. Burr so refined as "A Fisher Lass" (67), or so brilliant as "The Pride of the Ballet" (84). It is, however, the Scotch landscape-painters, J. R. Reid and J. White, who seem to have had more influence with their studies of "bits" of landscape, often under exceptional effects. We may quote as a typical example the small picture called "Strayed" (248), by Mr. Reid, showing a girl looking at a friendless dog on a road wet with recent rain, the sky being a mass of dark grey cloud, except where it lifts along the horizon, disclosing a band of gold and orange. This is an effect a French impressionist might essay, and if he realised it with the same summary truth he would hardly obtain the same solidity and force. Such force, however, is attained by sacrificing tenderness, subtlety, and realisation of detail. Mr. Edwin Ellis might belong to the same school. He has undoubtedly a natural gift in landscape, but his pigments are still more loaded to give brilliancy of lighting, and he forces his colouring, particularly the crude greens and blues, far beyond the modesty of nature. A. E. Emslie and W. C. Estall, and other exhibitors, appear to be taking the same direction, though their works are not yet so exaggerated. "The Village Bridge" (289), by Mr. Macnab, has much merit, though it has little of the characteristics of the Scotch school.

J. S. Noble's "Waiting and Watching" (195), a hay-cart with two colliers, and "Return from Sport" (13), are, as usual, sound and masculine pieces of work. "On the Move" (426), by H. Moore, a dreary scene with highland cattle, is unwontedly heavy in effect for this artist; H. Callieri distinguishes himself as an artistic colourist in "Isabella" (185), with her pot of basil; and in a landscape; Mr. Dendy Sadler, whose angling picture, "Great Expectations," we recently engraved, has another humorous illustration of the "gentle art" (12), in which he shows us a number of Franciscan monks leading a brother Dominican, on a visit, to a fishing rendezvous. We have also to mention with commendation W. Hughes's "Summer Fruits" (19), a capitol painted group of strawberries, white currants, &c.; an artistic little picture (289) by L. P. Smythe; T. Sydney Muschamp's "The Fool and Maria," from "Twelfth Night" (541); "The Loving Cup" (202), by J. Saville Lumley; two sea-pieces by J. Frazer; a "View in Sussex" (269), by C. Gibbs, which won the Turner medal at the Academy the year before last; J. D. Watson's "A Moonlight Walk" (428), which is either the picture exhibited at Burlington House last year or a replica; F. W. Meyer's "By Moonlight" (433), which also has a pair of lovers; P. Pavey's "Nubian Orange-seller" (484); and P. H. Millar's portrait head called "Violets" (149).

DECORATIVE ART EXHIBITION.

The distinction—of modern date—between Fine and Decorative Art is, if understood as depreciatory of the latter, futile or erroneous from many points of view. The highest art must, as the humblest may, be decorative. Fine Art at its best is decorative; decoration in its very nature is art—which can hardly be said of many pictures claiming to be fine-art. Decorative art concerns itself primarily with colours and forms, so as to convey pleasure to the eye—without which there can be no art. In painting, it usually frankly acknowledges the surface on which it is employed, and does not pretend to be a hole in it; nor in its other applications does it affect to be anything different from what it is. And, surely, this is a true if not the entire function of art. Art has its own language, or vehicle of expression, complete in itself, without borrowing incident or story, or even a definite individual scene or subject from life, literature, or nature. It may employ these as media, and superadd poetry and imagination; but, we repeat, these are not essential; indeed, they are often inappropriate or impossible if we would bring art into our homes, and have its charms in all our daily surroundings. The old masters knew nothing of the distinction to which we refer, and they never seemed to have dreamt that any application of art was beneath them. The anomaly of the distinction is obvious when we reflect that, while decorative art embraces the simplest operations of the art-workman, it is also understood to include the noblest works of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Tintoretto, and Rubens. However, since the distinction exists, the best plan—if we would have art outside so many frames of the same pattern—is to acknowledge the artistic claims of all forms of decoration, and to show the connection of the lowest with the highest.

This is precisely what seems to be proposed in the Decorative Art Exhibition, to be opened this season in Bond-street. The principles of decoration and design—i.e., of art, are to be shown in examples ranging from mural painting and sculpture through all the varied applications of decoration and ornamentation to every kind of material, surface, or object. The idea is a new one, and deserves the success which we are informed is already assured to it by the support the exhibition is receiving. The moment is favourable to the project, and it is started under other favourable conditions. The galleries and rooms in Bond-street are spacious, measuring 260 feet in length. The list of "patrons," which is headed by Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, includes a large number of noblemen and gentlemen, many of them noted for their encouragement of the decorative arts, or as authorities thereon. The

committee consists of artists, writers on art, and other connoisseurs. The director, Mr. T. J. Gullick (who will furnish further information to intending exhibitors), has been connected with several exhibitions.

A series of three large pictures by Madame Courtault Aren-drup are on view at Messrs. Dowdeswell's, 133, New Bond-street. The intention of all three pictures is to enforce "Christ's Appeal," by presenting our Lord in the Agony in the Garden; on the Cross; and in His glorified Person presenting His wounded hands in an attitude of loving invitation. Texts from the Bible and the Apocrypha are given as mottoes for the picture. The profound religious feeling that distinguished former pictures by this lady which we have noticed at the Royal Academy is still more intense here, but the large scale of the works has proved rather too severe a test of the artist's powers—considerable as these certainly are. However, both the subjects and scale of treatment could be better appreciated in a church than in a small room.

A collection of South African sketches by Miss Catharine Frere (daughter of Sir Bartle Frere), forming an interesting little exhibition, is now visible at the Librairie de l'Art, 134, New Bond-street; the proceeds will be devoted to the South African Colonial Relief Fund. The sketches, several of which are lent by various owners, among whom is the Queen, comprise scenery, some of the more characteristic inhabitants, portraits, many illustrations of the brilliant and varied flora of South Africa, &c. In artistic merit they are much above the ordinary level of amateur work—as we need hardly say, for to a portion of them that was in the Paris International Exhibition of 1878 was awarded a bronze medal.

Lord Rosebery will open an exhibition in the Whitechapel Schools on the 14th inst. Pictures by Sir F. Leighton, Messrs. Watts, Burne Jones, Walter Crane, and other well-known artists, embroidery and pottery from some of the best private collections, and several cases from South Kensington Museum have been put at the disposal of the committee.

Much interest is felt in artistic circles concerning the associate who will be elected to fill the place of the deceased Royal Academician, Mr. J. P. Knight, among the forty.

The proposition to erect a statue on Chelsea Embankment and to place a bust in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the late Thomas Carlyle has met with ready support amongst his friends and admirers, and an influential committee has been formed for its promotion.

At the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions on Monday a portrait of the late chairman, Mr. Hugh Hamersley, was presented to the county. It will be hung in the grand jury room, in company with those of the Hon. J. W. Henley and Mr. W. H. Ashurst, both of whom were members for the county, and filled the office of Chairman of Quarter Sessions.

Princess Mary Adelaide, attended by the Hon. Mary Thesiger and accompanied by Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, has visited the exhibition of ancient needlework being held at the Royal School of Art-Needlework, Exhibition-road. Owing to the interest taken in the exhibition by the public, the committee have determined to allow it to remain open over the Easter holidays.

At a meeting in Glasgow of the subscribers to the memorial to the late Dr. Norman McLeod, the secretary reported that £1400 had been received, and that the committee had now decided to erect upon a pedestal in Cathedral-square, near the Barony Church, a bronze statue of Dr. McLeod.

At Messrs. Robinson and Fisher's rooms, Old Bond-street, last week, a collection of high-class modern pictures was disposed of.

An attractive sale of prints, embracing choice and rare examples of Bartolozzi and his school, formed by Mr. Tuer to assist him in his book on "Bartolozzi and his Works," and fine mezzotints, principally fancy subjects, will take place at Christie's on the 12th inst.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods have for sale during the present week the striking collection of pictures, water-colour drawings, and sculpture which belonged to the late Mr. H. S. Bicknell, of Cavendish House, Clapham-common. The collection includes more than two hundred original paintings by David Roberts, all of which came direct from his studio, many of them being presented by the artist to his daughter, the late Mrs. Bicknell.

The season of the Royal Botanic Society was inaugurated on Wednesday last week at the gardens in Regent's Park by an exhibition of spring flowers, and, although the east wind somewhat tried the endurance of visitors, the sunshine and flowers attracted an unusually large company. Princess Mary Adelaide and daughter visited the exhibition at an early hour. Her Royal Highness spent much time in the examination of the collections exhibited for prizes, especially admiring the groups of roses, cyclamens, and amaryllis. In addition to the prizes offered in the schedule, special medals were awarded for miscellaneous collections, many of which were very extensive—the hyacinths of Messrs Veitch and the cyclamens of Messrs. Smith forming grand banks of colour and numbering many hundreds of plants.

The death of Sir Charles Reed was the principal subject discussed at the meeting of the London School Board on Thursday week. Mr. Edward Buxton, the vice-chairman, moved a resolution placing on record the profound sorrow and regret of the members, and the sense of the loss they had sustained through the death of their chairman. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Freeman; and, after several members had expressed how deeply they felt the death of Sir Charles Reed, and how greatly they sympathised with Lady Reed and her family, it was agreed to unanimously. It was further resolved that a copy of the resolution should be sent to Lady Reed, together with an expression of the members' deep and heartfelt sympathy.—At the meeting of the Court of Common Council on the same day a resolution was unanimously passed expressing great regret at the death of Sir Charles Reed, deputy, a valued, useful, and much-respected member of that body.

A meeting convened by the committee of the People's Entertainment Society was held last Saturday at the Grosvenor Gallery, and was well attended by ladies and gentlemen, and by many members of the working classes. The chair was taken by Sir Coutts Lindsay. The report stated that the society, which was in its third season, was giving concerts every Saturday evening at Lammas Hall, Battersea; Bolingbroke Hall, Clapham; the School-room, Star-corner, Bermondsey; and the Dartmouth Hall, Westminster. During the past year similar societies had been formed in Manchester, Newcastle, and Winchester, and arrangements were being made for starting others in Liverpool and Nottingham. The report added that the committee had received numerous and convincing proofs of the vitality of the movement and of the real good accomplished. The claims of the society to public support were advocated by the chairman, Mr. Bethune, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Henry Leslie, and others, and resolutions to a similar effect were adopted.

Schuin's Hoops Fort.

a farm House

The Majuba Mountain position taken by Genl Colley & lost where he was killed, Sunday Feb 27th 1880.

Mount Prospect Camp General Colley's Headquarters during the war.

15th Hussars Camp

Source of the River Buffalo.



THE TRANSVAAL WAR: GENERAL SIR G. P. COLLEY'S CAMP AT PROSPECT HILL.—VIEW FROM THE HELIOGRAPH STATION ON THE HILL ABOVE FORT AMIEL, NEWCASTLE.
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE 97th, UNDER COLONEL C. H. BROWNE, HOLDING BIGGARSBERG NECK.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.—SEE PAGE 354.

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL WIGSTON.

Admiral James Wigston, of Bitterne Hall, Southampton, died on the 30th ult. at Southsea. He was born in 1792, the second son of the late Mr. John Wigston, of Trent Park, Herts, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir James Winter Lake, third Baronet, of Edmonton; was educated at Harrow, and entered the Royal Navy in 1804. His commission as Lieutenant bears date in 1811, and that of Admiral in 1866. On board the Greyhound he served at the capture of the Dutch frigate Pallas, for which he was given a medal; was afterwards in the attack on two French frigates off Barfleur; and took part, in the boats of the Norge, in co-operation with the troops against New Orleans. Admiral Wigston married, in 1833, Mary Theodora, only daughter of Major-General Sir J. Chalmers.

HON. AND REV. F. DE GREY.

The Hon. and Rev. Frederick de Grey, M.A., J.P. for Suffolk, for forty-four years Rector of Copdock, in that county, died on the 30th ult., aged seventy. He was fourth son of Thomas, fourth Lord Walsingham, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, and was great grandson of Sir William de Grey, Lord Chief Justice, on whom the Barony of Walsingham was conferred in 1780. The Hon. and Rev. F. de Grey was educated at St. John's, Cambridge, and took his M.A. degree in 1836.

MR. GRANVILLE R. H. SOMERSET, Q.C.

Mr. Granville Robert Henry Somerset, Q.C., D.C.L., Recorder of Gloucester, and a J.P. and D.L. for Monmouthshire, died on the 23rd ult., at his residence, Queen Anne's-gate, aged fifty-seven. He was born Jan. 7, 1824, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset, by the Hon. Emily Smith, his wife, tenth daughter of Robert, first Lord Carrington, and was thus cousin to the Duke of Beaufort, K.G. Having received his education at All Souls' College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1851, and attained his silk gown in 1868, his practice being principally at the Parliamentary bar. He was appointed Recorder of Gloucester in 1877. Mr. Somerset married, Aug. 18, 1857, Emma Philadelphia, second daughter of Sir George Dashwood, Bart.

SIR BROOKE ROBERTSON.

Sir Daniel Brooke Robertson, K.C.M.G., C.B., late her Majesty's Consul-General, Shanghai, China, died on the 27th ult., at 15, Arlington-street, Piccadilly. He was son of Mr. Daniel Robertson, by Emily, his wife, daughter of the Rev. R. Brooke Clarke; was born in 1810, and married, in 1839, Ellen Nutter, daughter of Mr. Charles Aingell, by whom he leaves issue. He received knighthood in 1872, and was made a Commander of St. Michael and St. George in 1879. He was called to the Bar in 1840, and was at one time Consul at Canton.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Sir Philip de Malpas Grey-Egerton, Bart., M.P. A memoir will be given next week.

Admiral J. T. Talbot, on the 30th ult., at Merton Lodge, Clifton.

The Venerable Archdeacon J. Cleugh, D.D., resident at Malta fifty-seven years, on the 25th ult., aged eighty-eight.

Lady Dowling (Harriet M.) widow of Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice of New South Wales, aged eighty-one.

Admiral C. G. E. Patey, C.M.G., late Governor of St. Helena, a naval officer who saw good service not only in his own profession, but also in the colonies, on the 25th ult., at his residence, Newton St. Lo.

Mr. John Vere, of Carlton-on-Trent, Notts, a country gentleman of estate and position, on the 27th ult., at Park Hill, Torquay, in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Vere had a strong impression, fostered by family tradition, that he was a male descendant of the illustrious house of De Vere Earls of Oxford.

Lady Blanche Murphy, eldest daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough, granddaughter, maternally, of the seventeenth Earl of Erroll, and wife of Mr. Thomas P. Murphy, at North Conway, New Hampshire, on the 21st ult. She was born in 1845, and married in 1870.

Mr. Frederick Cowper, of Carleton Hall, Cumberland, J.P. and D.L., on the 31st ult., in his eighty-seventh year. He married, Sept. 5, 1818, Susan Lydia, elder daughter of Mr. Andrew John Nash, of Hyde House, Middlesex, and had a large family. His eldest son, Frederick, is J.P. and D.L. in Westmorland.

The Rev. Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, whose death is announced, was a distinguished and much-loved member of that University. For several years before his election, in 1857, as Master of St. John's he held the important office of Public Orator. In 1858 he was Vice-Chancellor of the University. Dr. Bateson married, in 1857, Anna, daughter of Mr. J. Atken, of Liverpool, and leaves issue.

Augusta Maria, Dowager Countess of Carysfort, on the 24th ult., at her residence in Grosvenor-crescent. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of William, second Earl of Listowel, K.P., by Maria Augusta, his wife, daughter of Vice-Admiral William Windham, of Felbrigg Hall, Norfolk. She was born May 31, 1832, and married July 19, 1853, to Granville-Leveson, fourth Earl of Carysfort, K.P., who died without issue in 1872.

On Aug. 2 an International Medical Congress will be held in London, and for the first time in England. Medical men from many parts of the world have already signified their intention to attend the congress, and a large number of the most distinguished professors of medicine in all its branches in the Universities and medical schools, both of the Continent and of America, are expected to take part in the proceedings.

The anniversary meeting of the Chemical Society was held at Burlington House last week. Professor Roscoe, the president, in his annual address, congratulated the society on its flourishing condition. He said that at no period in its history had the number of Fellows been so large, while the number of papers read during the past twelve months had increased both in number and in importance. The Research Fund, founded by Dr. Longstaff, had done much for the progress of science. The Longstaff Medal was presented to Professor Thorpe, of the Yorkshire College Leeds, as the Fellow who had done the most to promote chemical science by research.

The naval pension of £50 a year for navigating officers, vacant by the death of retired Commander Edward Rose on March 21 last, has been awarded to retired Captain J. Stokes from that date. An additional Greenwich Hospital pension of £80 a year for chief inspectors and inspectors of machinery in the Royal Navy, and seven additional Greenwich Hospital pensions of £50 a year for chief engineers, having been created by her Majesty's Order in Council of March 2, the following officers have been selected to hold them from that date:—Chief Inspector of Machinery James Steil, £80; Chief Engineers Robert Gow, Frederick J. Newton, John M. Ollis, John M'Kie, John G. Oakshott, James M'Gregor, and Felix Foreman, £50.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

ACP (Dragon).—We are always glad to hear from you. The problem shall soon appear.

P J (Broadmoor).—The correction of your four-move problem is noted; and the new one, in three moves, shall have early examination.

Va (U.S.A.).—Your last communication shall be replied to through the post. The solution of Mr. Carpenter's problem was published some weeks ago.

F O N H (Liverpool).—The defence referred to is answered in the solution which appears below. The first two moves of No. 1935 are conceived in the highest spirit of chess strategy.

E J P (Preston).—As you are very wide of the mark in your proposed solution of No. 1935, you are probably mistaken in respect of the "late problem," but such a reference is too indefinite for us to satisfy either you or ourselves on the point.

R P G (Herts).—The correction of your problem is noted.

W B (Stratford).—Your three-move problem has succumbed to a final examination. There appears to be a solution by way of 1. Q to Q 3rd. P moves; 2. Q to R 3rd, K moves; 3. Q to R 6th, mate. If Black play, 1. K to Kt 3rd, then 2. Q to R 3rd, and mates next move.

J P (Fishguard).—The problem shall have early attention.

D A (Dublin).—The last shall be first.

H B (Exeter).—As the club is intended to be, as you say, a very unpretentious affair, it does not seem to call for public notice.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM Nos. 1931 and 1932 received from Va (U.S.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1934 received from H J Grant, The Almelo Chess Club, Brick, E Philp, John Tucker, and F W Humphries.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1935 received from J J Houton, S G C. G A Tucker, W F R (Swansea), Alpha, and Lulu.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1936, in two moves, received from H B, Shadforth, Sidmouth, John Fraser, Portobello, W J Eggleston, Semaj, W C C, Pingopia, East Marden, G G (Abingdon), E London, J W W, J B H, J Allen (Chislehurst), W F R (Swansea), Trial, F J Wallis (Newcastle Chess Club), J J Houton, Rev F W Clements, S G C, A Desloves, W F Wood, Cholwell, C Wood, W T G Michal (Rotterdam), Fred Carroll, Norman Rumbelow, A Chapman, Damiano, E W Martin, J Way, Lily and Conrade, R H Brooks, James Dolson, X Y Z, Matthew Hendrie, John Wood, Dr F St. Smit, P Daly, H N, E Philp, H T, John Perkins, E Ridgway, F O N Hopkins, John Tucker, N Rix, Lulu, W Biddle, Theodor Willink, T H (Wilmslow), E L G, J Perez Ventoso, W Hillier, G Darrah, L Sharwood, E Sharswood, An Old Hand, M O'Halloran, B R Wood, R J Vines, Jupiter Junior, I Falcon (Antwerp), Elsie, L L Greenaway, F G Parsloe, H Noyes, Ben Nevis, E Elsbury, C Oswald, R Gray, E Casella (Paris), F Ferris, Otto Fulder (Ghent), G A (Bonchurch), Fred Littleboy, Frank Littleboy, and J G Anstee.

NOTE.—Many of the foregoing correspondents have sent the author's intended solution, as well as the mate in two moves. The following have sent the author's solution only:—W H Lancaster, Emile Frau, A C Staines, Edipus, Botkin, W P Garside, J Watson, J H Symington, James Bunce, John Balfour, James Lilliland, H Stebbing, E Nicholls, Ernest Gars, J A Schmucke, S Home, M H Moorhouse, Stuart Berkeley, A J Brigham, R R, Julia Short, Alfred Rowley, and W Fleetham. The problem may be corrected by placing a White Pawn at K 6th.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1935.

WHITE. 1. Q to B 2nd. 2. Q takes R P. 3. Mates by Q to R sq or B to K 6th, accordingly.

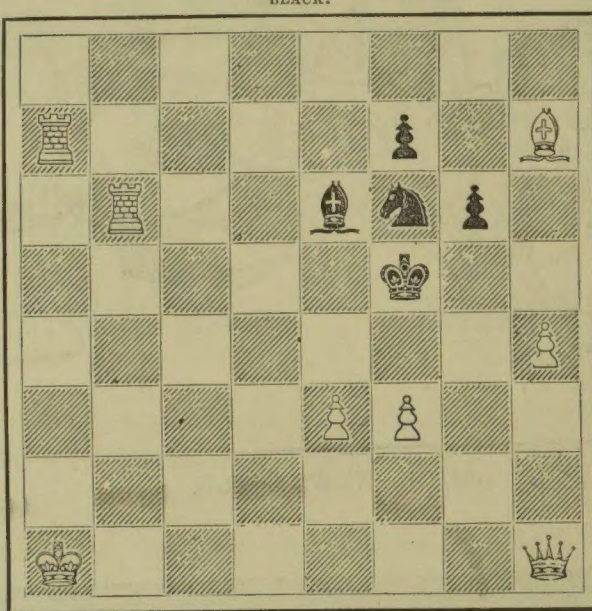
BLACK. P to B 4th. K moves.

*If Black play 1. P to K 3rd, White continues with 2. Q takes P (ch); if 1. K takes Kt or 1. K to K 6th, then 2. B to K 6th; and if 1. P to R 6th, then 2. Kt to K 6th (ch), mating on the third move in each case.

PROBLEM No. 1938.

By JOHN TUCKER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

On Monday last, the 4th inst., a match was played between six members of the fourth class of the City of London Club and a representative team from Oxford University. The match, which excited much interest in London chess circles and attracted over a hundred spectators, was very closely contested, the City winning, however, with a score of three games to two and one draw. We append one of the games played on the occasion between Mr. GATTIE, of the University, and Mr. CUTLER, of the City Club.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. G.) BLACK (Mr. C.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd

3. P to Q 4th P takes P

4. Kt takes P B to B 4th

5. B to K 3rd Q to B 3rd

6. P to Q B 3rd K Kt to K 2nd

7. B to Q B 4th

In this form of the Scotch gambit the Bishop is better posted at Q Kt 6th.

7. Kt to K 4th

8. B to Kt 3rd

8. B to K 2nd is the correct move here.

9. Castles Q to Kt 3rd

10. Kt to B 5th P to Q 4th

The best way of meeting the threatened attack by B to K R 6th, besides bringing about an exchange of the minor pieces.

10. B takes B B takes B

11. P takes B B to K 3rd

12. Kt takes Kt K takes Kt

13. P takes P B to Kt 5th

14. Q to B 2nd P to K B 4th

15. Kt to Q 2nd P to K R 4th

16. R to B 2nd P to R 5th

17. Q R to K B sq R to R 4th

18. P to K 4th R to K B sq

19. Kt to Q B 4th Kt takes Kt

20. B takes Kt R to Kt 4th

21. P to K 5th Q to Kt 3rd

22. K to R sq P to R 6th

23. P to K Kt 3rd Q to K 6th

24. Q to Q 2nd

An unfortunate oversight, which deprives White of all resource. He should have played 24. Q to Q B sq, remaining with a winning game.

24. B to B 6th (ch)

25. K to Kt sq

He cannot, of course, take the Bishop with the Rook without losing his Queen, and Black now cleverly mated in four moves.

25. R takes P (ch)

26. P takes R P to R 7th (ch)

27. K takes P R to K R sq (ch)

28. K to Kt sq R to R 5th.

Mate.

The following table shows the pairing of the players and the full score in the above-mentioned match. The ½ signifies a drawn game:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. CITY OF LONDON CLUB.

Gattie (Christ Church) ... 1 Cutler ... 0

Welsh (Christ Church) ... 0 Stibel ... 0

Lynam (Hertford) ... 0 Hunnex ... 0

Wainwright (University) ... 1 Diant ... 0

Beebe (Trinity) ... 0 Stanforth ... 0

Wise (Lincoln) ... 0 Atkinson ... 1

2½ 3½

The match between Messrs. Blackburne and Gunzberg, the former yielding the odds of two games, the goal being seven, is drawing to a conclusion. The score at present stands, Mr. Blackburne six, Mr. Gunzberg five, the draws not counting.

We go to press too early in the week to note the result of the annual match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It was arranged to be played at the St. George's Chess Club on the 7th inst., with seven players aside. We have not been furnished with the names of the Cambridge champions, but Oxford will be represented by Messrs. Gattie Taylor, and Welsh (Christ Church); Kinder (Brasenose); Lynam (Hertford); Wainwright (University); and Beebe (Trinity), with Wise (Lincoln) as a reserve.

WEATHER-LORE OF THE WIND.

Various rules have been laid down, from time to time, for predicting the state of the weather from the position of the wind; some of which, framed after long observation by those whose employment has kept them much out of doors, are very reliable guides, embodied as we find them in those many trite sayings and proverbial adages current in this and other countries. Thus, according to a popular proverb, "Every wind has its weather," a maxim which has given rise to sundry rhymes, as for instance the following, given by Tusser in his "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry":—

North winds send hail, south winds bring rain,
East winds we bewail, west winds blow again;
North-east is too cold, south-east not too warm,
North-west is too bold, south-west doth no harm.

A similar rhyme, we are informed by Mr. Chambers, prevails in Scotland:—

When the wind's in the north,
Hail comes forth;
When the wind's in the west,
Look for a wat blast;
When the wind's in the south,
The weather will be fresh and good;
When the wind's in the east,
Cauld and snaw comes meist.

This rhyme, of course, varies in different localities, but in the main points it is the same. One further example we may quote as still in use among our rural peasantry:—

The south wind brings wet weather,
The north wind wet and cold together;
The west wind always brings us rain,
The east wind blows it back again.

Beginning, then, with the weather-lore associated with the north wind, we are told in Suffolk that if the wind veers to the north and continues there in a dry season, there will be no rain so long as the wind remains northerly. If, on the contrary, the wind veers to the north in a wet season, it will continue wet so long as the wind remains in the same quarter. It is also said that "in whatever point the wind stands when the sun crosses the line on March 21, it will remain principally in that direction until June 21." It is also commonly said that—

A northern air
Brings weather fair.

We may give here a piece of weather-wise advice to anglers which is found in a variety of versions throughout the country:—

When the wind is in the north,
Then the fishes do come forth;
When the wind is in the south,
It blows the bait in the fish's mouth;
When the wind is in the east,
Then the fishes do bite least;
When the wind is in the west,
Then the fishes bite the best.

A north-west wind is universally popular, bringing with it the finest weather. Thus, in Yorkshire, one is advised to "do business with men when the wind is in the north-west."

Just as unpopular, however, is a north-east wind, for, as the proverb runs:—

The wind from north-east
Is neither good for man nor beast.

A south wind, on account of its wet and boisterous character, has naturally given rise to numerous quaint and pithy sayings. On account of the rain it brings, we are told how,

When the wind's in the south,
'Tis in the rain's mouth.

Its boisterous nature has been graphically described by Shakespeare in "1 Henry IV." (v. 1), where he represents the Prince of Wales as saying—

The southern wind
Doth play the trumpet to his purposes;
And, by his hollow whistling in the leaves,
Foretells a tempest, and a blustering day.

Again, in "As You Like it" (iii. 5), Rosalind says,

Like foggy south puffing with wind and rain.

In days gone by the south wind was supposed to be the bearer of noxious fogs and vapours, in allusion to which Caliban says, in "The Tempest" (i. 2),

A south-west blow on ye,
And blister you all o'er.

A book, too, with which Shakespeare appears to have been thoroughly familiar—viz., Battman, "De Proprietatibus Rerum"—tells us, "This southern wind is hot and moist. Southern winds corrupt and destroy, they heat and make men fall into sickness." Hence, in "Troilus and Cressida" (iv. 1), 'thersites speaks of "the rotten diseases of the south;" and in "Coriolanus" (i. 4), Marcius exclaims,

All the contagion of the south light on you.

A south-east wind is regarded as an unpropitious one; and in Scotland the peasantry affirm that if it bring rain it will be sure to last for some days. The wind, however, which is most unpopular is the east one; the same antipathy existing towards it everywhere in this country. In Edinburgh it is, we are told, the one of worse character among the medical faculty. Sir John Dalrymple, nevertheless, in his "Darker Superstitions of Scotland," expresses his belief that the north is the most fatal to health, adducing, in proof of his assertion, the fact that an epidemic prevailed in 1833, after the wind had remained unusually steady for some time in that direction. Even with the fisherman, an easterly wind finds no favour, for

When the wind is in the east,
The fisher likes it least;
When the wind is in the west,
The fisher likes it best.

The following rhyme, prevalent in Northumberland, expresses, says Mr. Chambers, in his "Popular Rhymes of Scotland," an idea current among the Scottish peasantry—

A west wind north about,
Never long holds out,

the notion being that a wind which goes from east to west, or contrary to the course of the sun, rarely continues for a long time, but soon relapses into the congenial direction. According to another Scotch rhyme we are told that—

East and west
The sign of a blast;
North and south
The sign of a drought.

The west wind, lastly, is always welcomed, as—

When the wind is in the west,
Then the weather's always best.

Although it is also said that—

The west wind always brings wet weather.

Mr. Swainson, too, in his capital little book on "Weather-Lore," to which we have had occasion now and then to refer, quotes another proverb,

A western wind carries water in his hand.

Lastly, it was a common idea in years gone by that the vapours being congealed in the air by cold (which is generally most intense in the morning), and being afterwards rarefied and let loose by the warmth of the sun, occasioned those sudden gusts of wind known as "flaws," an allusion to which we find in "2 Henry IV." (iv. 4):—

As humorous as winter, and as sudden
As flaws congealed in the spring of day.

SOUND INVESTMENTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

During the past month adverse reports as to the position and prospects of this Railway prevailed to such an extent that it might have been supposed some great calamity was imminent which would annihilate for ever the hopes of the Proprietors. These rumours were concocted by speculators with the sole object of depressing prices, and those who take the trouble to inquire will find that there has not been the shadow of foundation for any of the statements which have been so industriously circulated. My name has been freely used to assist in these operations, telegrams purporting to come from me having been scattered throughout the country recommending holders to realise, and in order to expose the nature of these tactics I was compelled to issue a special circular on March 16, flatly denying the allegations put forward.

Real investors in the securities of the Grand Trunk Railway have nothing whatever to fear from the temporary fluctuations in market values. The improvement which has taken place during the past year has not been due to any phenomenon, but to a natural course of development, which is still going on. The best evidence of the steadily advancing prosperity of this company is afforded by the traffic returns. Notwithstanding the unusual severity of the winter in America, the receipts for the thirteen weeks of the present year show an increase of £23,833, as compared with last year, when for the same period an increase of no less than £34,985 was earned in excess of 1879.

Apart from the improving position of the Grand Trunk Railway through the growing prosperity of Canada, the Chicago Extension must become a very valuable adjunct to the parent system. The recent issue of the balance of £100,000 first Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Company will provide additional rolling stock and steel rails for completing the relaying of the line; and upon this subject Mr. Hickson, the skilful and experienced Manager, states—"With more power and a better road we could speedily double the receipts of the line."

While the process of this doubling of receipts on the Chicago Extension is going on, the Grand Trunk will be benefited in a twofold degree—viz., by the increased traffic derived from this new feeder and by the concurrent growth in value of its large holding of 2nd Mortgage Bonds and practically the whole of the Ordinary Capital in the Chicago line.

Since April last year the growth of the Grand Trunk Company has been enormous—the traffic receipts have increased no less than £291,741, large savings have been effected by the issue of 5 per cent Debentures in lieu of higher charges, the 1st and 2nd Preferences have received their full 5 per cent interest, and the 3rd Preference a small dividend, and yet the Ordinary Stock, which was quoted 26 at the date of the Meeting in 1880, is now only 22½, and the 3rd Preference, in the same period, has fallen from 46 to 44½. I feel confident that the forthcoming Report and Meeting will demonstrate that there is every reason to expect a considerable rise in value of all these Securities. The 1st and 2nd Preferences at 101 and 92 respectively are good dividend-paying stocks, together yielding an average of about 5½ per cent, while the 3rd Preference and Ordinary must be regarded as steadily improving properties at the quotations of 44½ and 22½.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS FUSION.—The smouldering embers of this old controversy have once more burst into flame, and shareholders in the two Companies are again confronted by the opposite statements of their respective presidents. On the one hand it is contended most positively by the president of the Grand Trunk that enormous savings would be at once effected by a fusion, while the president of the Great Western impeaches the accuracy of such estimates. Meanwhile, the shareholders, who should really be masters of the situation, are mere passive spectators of the strife.

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND OHIO RAILROAD (ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN). The decline which has taken place in the securities of this Company within the past few days has been brought about solely by market operations, and is not due in any way to unfavourable changes in the condition of the railway. So far from the latter being the case, the position of the property shows continued improvement. The unusual and late recurrence of snowstorms, which has unfavourably affected the traffic of many American railways, has caused but little diminution in the revenues of this line, and with improved weather the business should show considerable gains over last year. The heaviness in quotations has been increased by the difficulties of a provincial firm who were large speculative holders of these securities, the forced realisation of which exercised for a time the usual adverse influence. The stock thus offered, however, was speedily absorbed by investors, and I now look with confidence for a renewal of the upward movement based on the considerations fully set forth last month. The alliances and arrangements to which I have more than once drawn attention are still the subject of active negotiations, and will, it is expected, lead to the appointment of a strong Board, representing the leading interests at the next election. The 1st Mortgage Bonds at the present price of 68½ cannot fail to prove a sound and progressive investment.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—The revenue return for the month of February is an agreeable surprise, for, while all other American lines have shown the effects of the stormy weather, the Reading line shows an increase of net revenue of 313,000 dollars, being at the rate of 6 per cent on the Ordinary Shares, and 5 per cent on the Deferred Bonds per annum. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Gowen will triumph over the factious minority of one, which in view of the recent voting disclosures it may fairly be called. The large holding of the one great opposing firm cannot absolve them from the injustice of endeavouring to oppose the will of 1600 shareholders, who have supported Mr. Gowen with remarkable unanimity.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the past month have again shown enormous increases, and the values of the various securities of this Railway have consequently advanced. This Company affords a striking example of the rapidity with which a well-managed foreign Railway can develop. It is only so recently as October, 1879, that I first prominently recommended investments in these shares, and the present will be interesting:—

	Price, October, 1879.	Price, April, 1881.
Ordinary Shares ..	2½	15½
1st Preference Shares ..	9½	26
2nd ditto ..	4½	10½

During the progress of this development exactly the same tactics have been resorted to, as lately in the case of the Grand Trunk, with the manifest intention of depressing prices for speculative purposes, but the analogous position of the Mexican to the Grand Trunk Railway in the enormous and continuous increase in the number of Shareholders has completely counteracted these influences.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—The Ordinary Stock of this line is one of the few remaining low-priced small dividend-paying English railway securities attractive as an investment for the future. The metropolitan, suburban, and Continental traffic are all greatly improving, and the line will derive further considerable benefit by the saving of working expenses incident to the opening of the Bishopsgate Goods Station (formerly the Shoreditch terminus) since Jan. 1. The important connection of this railway with the Great Northern, by means of the Spalding and Sleaford line), which will be opened during the ensuing summer, will ensure a profitable return upon a large amount of capital which at present is lying unproductive. There is also the prospect of a net saving of £30,000 a year being effected at an early date by the final extinguishment of the "Permanent Way Suspense Account," which was created a few years since, and this will of course be entirely for the benefit of the ordinary shareholders. The stock is now to be bought at 67, and having quite recently been quoted 5 per cent higher, must be a very attractive investment in view of the improving prospects of the line. Perhaps the most astounding feature is the enormous development of the suburban traffic, as shown by the extraordinary increase in the season tickets. The value of building land adjacent to this railway has nearly doubled since the opening of the City Terminus.

ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY.—Owing to the very satisfactory dividend recently paid (the highest in the history of the Company), the £5 fully paid shares are in demand at £5 10s. per share ex dividend. In my opinion they are well worth buying, the current year's prospects being very good.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

Shareholders in this undertaking must ere this have become almost oblivious to the "gigantic gooseberry" and "sea serpent" class of sensational rumours which have found currency from time to time. During the past month a new competitor for Atlantic Cable business was heralded, under the loud-sounding title of the Canadian and Asiatic Company, but, with the disavowal of any connection with the enterprise on the part of one of the reputed sponsors, the whole scheme seems to have collapsed.

COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.—During the past month the Iron trade has been suffering from a depression which now appears to be passing away, while at the same time the business in Coal has been more active. There is therefore no reason why the 7 per cent Debentures of the Rhymney and the 7 per cent Preferences of the Llynvi and Tondur Companies (both being amply secured) should not still be regarded as desirable investments, yielding, as they do, 6 and 7 per cent to present investors. The Coal and Iron trades now exhibit more vitality.

TRAMWAYS.—There has been more inquiry for these shares during the past month, which will no doubt continue as the receipts are affected by spring and summer traffic. I hope shortly to issue a special circular upon the subject of Tramways and Road Railways, for which latter I think there is a great opening in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.—Considerable interest is just now being manifested as to the quartz crushing on these Estates. From private advices I have reason to believe that the first company to show practical results will be the Indian Gold-Mines Company of Glasgow, and this probably within the next fortnight. It may not be generally known that this Company was started eighteen months before the South Indian and Glenrock, and their works are therefore in a much more forward state. It is very evident that the event is looked forward to with great confidence, as it is impossible to purchase the shares, there being absolutely no sellers.

SOUTH INDIAN GOLD-MINE.—The works on this property are vigorously proceeding. The reefs already opened out show practically an inexhaustible supply of rich quartz. Last month I anticipated the machinery would be in full work this month, but it is just possible there will be a delay of a fortnight or three weeks before the crushing is absolutely commenced; but no doubt long before this the Glasgow Company will have demonstrated the value of their property, which adjoins that of the South Indian. The present quotation for the latter includes the dividend of four shillings per share, which will be paid on or before the 15th inst. This Company's holding of £25,000 of shares in the Indian Trevelyan Mine has already advanced 25 per cent in value, so that this particular investment represents within £18,000 the total original cost of the entire property, the remaining portion of which, amounting to no less than 800 acres, is among the very richest in the Wynaad. The price of these shares is now 3 to 3½.

INDIAN GLENROCK AND INDIAN PHENIX.—The Glenrock machinery will be at work about the same time as the South Indian, and the Phoenix will quickly follow, all the necessary appliances having just arrived from Australia. No matter, however, which company is first to show results, the effect on the value of each property will be immediate and considerable, as it will stamp the whole enterprise with the one evidence of reality which is alone required to endorse the accumulated testimony of every engineer and practical miner who has been consulted on the subject. Glenrock shares are now 2 to 2½, and Phoenix 1½ to 1¾.

INDIAN TREVELYAN.—Shareholders will be glad to know that this Company is losing no time in making preparations for working. The Directors have appointed an engineer, who proceeded a fortnight ago to India to take possession of the estates, and lay the foundation for the machinery, which is now in course of shipment per Vespasian S.S. for Bombay direct. The Company will forthwith commence the reduction of quartz, of which there are several thousand tons on the bank. For some time past the miners who were sent out to the properties by the South Indian Gold-Mining Company, the late proprietors, have been busily engaged in opening up the reefs, their work being now considerably advanced. Although this Company is one of the youngest, the Directors are using every endeavour to be among the first to give results, and they anticipate that at the statutory meeting they will be enabled to lay before the shareholders a highly satisfactory report. The shares are now to be bought at 1½.

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for April.
10, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.

HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

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Fry's	FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.	
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SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA. Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c. The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR: CAPSIZING OF THE PONT ON THE INCANGUA RIVER, NEAR NEWCASTLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN ERNEST THURLOW, 60TH RIFLES, NATAL FIELD FORCE.—SEE PAGE 354.